**THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE**
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
*Corrected up to March* 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,807—New Series.
BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1889.

**CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.**
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

| Qts. pts. | | Qts. pts. |
|---|---|---|
| 2-8 7-0<br>22-8 12-0 | Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc | 12-8 7-0<br>22-0 12- |
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"C. P. & Co.'s stock and selection of Claret are the argest, and rank as the finest in India."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captain. | Friday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 1889. |
| B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND | 4020 | 700 | G. W. Atkinson | 27th Dec. |
| | | | | 1890 |
| ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne | 3rd Jan. |
| B.L. THAMES | 4115 | 800 | W. A. Seaton | 10th „ |
| † MIRZAPORE | 3913 | 600 | R. Harvey | 17th „ |
| B.L. GANGES | 4206 | 800 | F. I. Alderton | 24th „ |
| † ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne | 31st „ |
| B.L. ORIENTAL | 5500 | 1000 | E. Stewart | 7th Feb. |
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 14th „ |
| B.L. CLYDE | 4136 | 800 | J. L. Parfitt | 21st „ |
| † ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne | 28th „ |
| B.L. PENINSULAR | 5500 | 1000 | W. J. Webber | 7th Mar. |
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 14th „ |
| B.L. SUTLEJ | 4205 | 800 | W. D. Worcester | 21st „ |
| † ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne | 28th „ |
| B.L. MASSILIA | 4918 | 1000 | C. Fraser | 4th Apr. |

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captain | On or about |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 1890. |
| MIRZAPORE | 3913 | 600 | R. Harvey | 18th Mar. |
| ORIENTAL | 5500 | 1000 | E. Stewart | 12th Apr. |
| PENINSULAR | 5500 | 1000 | W. J. Webber | 13th May. |

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

*Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.*

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H. P. | Captain. | On or about |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 1889. |
| CLYDE | 4136 | 800 | J. L. Parfitt | 19th Dec. |
| PENINSULAR | 5500 | 1000 | W. J. Webber | 2nd Jan. 90. |
| SUTLEJ | 4205 | 800 | W. D. Worcester | 16th Jan. |
| MASSILLIA | 4918 | 1000 | C. Fraser | 30th „ |

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

*For further particulars apply to*

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 6th December 1889.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay.

| Steamers. | Tons. | H.P. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PO | .. | ... | 10th Jan. 1890. |
| DOMENICO BALDUINO. | 5,000 | 800 | 1st Feb. 1890. |
| RAFFAELE RUBATTINO | 5,000 | 800 | 20th Feb. 1890. |
| SINGAPORE | 5,000 | 800 | 10th Mar. 1890. |
| DOMENICO BALDUINO. | 5,000 | 800 | 1st April 1890. |

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | To sail. |
|---|---|
| BISAGNO | On the 8th January 1890. |

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
ssoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 20, 1889.

STRO- HUNGARIAN
YD'S S. N. Co.

BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING
DEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| | Captains. | Tons. | H. P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | F. Egger | 4,600 | 750 | 5th Jan. 90 |
| | emisich | 4,600 | 600 | 5th Feb. 9 |

ard— on board of every Steamer
F PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| SI | Rs. 500 | Rs. 300 | Rs. 1 |

vailable for SIX MONTHS :—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| DISI | Rs. 800 | Rs. 480. |

*or Beer supplied at meals.*

ETS TO LONDON.
Return Tickets are issued
uding the railway journe

e TRIESTE on the 22
ach month.
e are conveyed free o
launch on the day

TO TRIESTE :
osich will be despatched
d and Ancona, on the

RIESTE.

| Tons. | H.P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|
| 4600 | 750 | 5th Jan. 1890. |
| 4600 | 650 | 5th „ „ |

CALLING AT ADEN,
SUAKIN, JEDDAH,
AND TRIESTE.

| Tons | H. P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|
| 4000 | 600 | 10th Jan 90 |

BO PENANG,
HONGKONG.

| Tons. | H.P. | To sail o |
|---|---|---|
| 3,500 | 550 | 21st Jan. 90 |

ard after sunset on t
assage, &c., apply
JANNI, Agent.
Bombay, 23rd

NY.
S.
AVE
FOR
the
mer

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m. on 29th December, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,158 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 1st January.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 27th December, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 11th January.

FOR RANGOON.

THE S. S. BYCULLA, 1,464 tons, on or about 15th January.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 28st December.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 1st January.

The undersigned are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the Indian Imperial Marine Insurance Company, Ld.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 26th December, 1889. Agents.

### STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

| Steamer. | Tons. | Date of leaving Calcutta. |
|---|---|---|
| DORUNDA | 3,136 | 20th Jan. '90 |

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, November 28, 1889. Agents.

### MACIVER LINE.

FIRST-CLASS PASSAGES ON VERY MODERATE TERMS.

S. S. "LYCIA," 3,139 tons, B. Fletcher, Lieut R, N. R. Commander, carrying a Doctor and Stewardess, Cabins amidship and Electric Light, sails for Plymouth or Liverpool at the end of December. apply to

Messrs. KILLICK NIXON, and Co.,
Agents, MacIver Line,
31, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

### BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. THE SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "SWORDSMAN," 1,124 tons, Capt. DETLEFSEN, will sail as above on 3rd January.

For Freight and Passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

LIMITED.

A DIVIDEND has been declared for the six months ending 30th September, 1889, at the rate of six per cent, per annum.

Holders of "Bearer" Shares will receive payment on or after 15th January, 1890 on presentation of the Coupons at the office here.

By Order of the Directors,
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR,
Manager.
Bombay, December 23, 1889.

### LAWN-TENNIS KIT.

TREACHER & Co's. only stock Article from the best sources.

| | | Rs. | a |
|---|---|---|---|
| BATS, Best English make, Men's | each | 7 | 0 |
| Do. do. Cork-handled, Men's ... | „ | 8 | 8 |
| Do. do. Pinder's Pull Tight, with a screw adjustment which enables the player to keep his Bat tightly strung | „ | 15 | 0 |
| Do. do. Champion match, Plain strung | „ | 10 | 8 |
| Do. do. do. double strung... | „ | 12 | 0 |
| Do. do. do. Cork Handled . | „ | 11 | 0 |
| Do. Treacher's "Ne Plus Ultra," the latest pattern | „ | 12 | 8 |
| Do. The Demon, Slazenger's | „ | 13 | 0 |
| Do. The Victor, Fortnam's | „ | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Do. Cane and ... | „ | 13 | 8 |
| Do. Ayres' Champion | „ | 13 | 4 |
| BALLS, best Flannel covered, Match... | Per doz. | 8 | 0 |
| Do. do. do. Champion ... | „ | 9 | 0 |
| Do. do. do. Waterproof, Seamless, perfect, the best Ball yet introduced ... | „ | 12 | 8 |
| Do. Ayres' do. | „ | 12 | 8 |
| A complete set, consisting of 4 best Ash Bats, 6 covered India-rubber Balls, strong Cord Net with Poles, Stay Ropes, Pegs, &c., and Book of Instruction, in dealwood case | Per set | 47 | 8 |
| NETS, Strong Cord, with Poles complete, 42 by 3½, Regulation Club | each | 12 | 0 |
| PRESSES, in plain Mahogany, with Screws | each | 8 | 8 |
| SHOES, Gentlemen's, with plain or corrugated India-rubber Soles | per pair | 11 | 0 |

TREACHER AND Co., Ld.,
IMPORTERS OF ALL KINDS OF GYMKHANA KIT
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### CAMP KIT.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, have the largest and best Stock in India of every description of Camp Furniture and Necessaries.

All Orders executed with the utmost promptitude

| | |
|---|---|
| CAMP FURNITURE. | COOKING STOVES. |
| CAMP BEDS. | DESPATCH BOXES. |
| WATERPROOF GROUND SHEETS. | DRESSING CASES, TO ROLL UP. |
| TRUNKS AND PORTMANTEAUX. | POCKET FILTERS. |
| UNIFORM CASES AND COURIER BAGS. | WATER BOTTLES. |
| ENAMELLED IRON WARE. | DRINKING CUPS. |
| WARREN'S COOKING POTS. | SPIRIT FLASKS. |
| ANTEENS. | MILITARY HAND LANTERNS. |
| | DRESSING CASES, SOLID LEATHER |

INES, SPIRITS, AND PRESERVED PROVISIONS
of the highest quality.

| | |
|---|---|
| CHESTS. | LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. |
| AND POCKET | SMOKED AND TINTED EYE-PRESERVERS. |
| ETERS. | FIELD-GLASSES. |
| PREPARA- | QUININE. |
| URE | |

PHOTOGRAPHIC KIT.

ON APPLICATION.

Co., Limited,
A, AND POONA.

Chocolate, with colored
5 feet. Rs. 4-3 each.
RAPS, 7½ ft. by 4 ft., with
arm and strong, and much
vants in lieu of Blankets,
er dozen.
S CO., CAWNPORE.

## TO SPORTSMEN

TREACHER & Co., Ld., beg to invite attention to their large stock (specially selected for India) of SPORTING AMMUNITION AND ALL SHOOTING REQUISITES.

### SHOT CARTRIDGES

| | | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Eley's Brown, No. 12 Gauge "Field Loaded" | per 100 Rs. | 8 | 8 |
| Eley's Brown, No. 12 „ „ with Schultze's Powder | „ „ | 9 | 8 |

These Cartridges materially improve the shooting of any Gun.

TREACHER & CO. ARE APPOINTED AGENTS FOR ELEY BROS.

### GUNPOWDER.

| | | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pigou, Wilks, and Laurence's Alliance Powder | per tin Rs. | 2 | 6 |
| Schultze's Waterproofed Powder | „ „ | 2 | 8 |
| Curtis and Harvey's ... | „ „ | 2 | 6 |

TREACHER & Co. are the Sole Agents in the Bombay Presidency for Pigou, Wilks, and Laurence's

CELEBRATED ALLIANCE PRIZE POWDER
AND FOR
SCHULTZE'S WATERPROOFED POWDER.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chilled Shot. | Cartridges for Guns. | Cartridge Extractors. |
| Caps. | „ for Rifles. | „ Bags. |
| Bullets. | „ for Revolvers. | „ Belts. |
| Bullet Moulds. | „ for Cases. | Wads. |
| Measures. | Cartridge Loaders. | Sundries. |

GUNS, RIFLES, AND REVOLVERS
by one of the best English Makers.

TREACHER & CO. { BOMBAY & POONA.

## "'XMAS, 1889." PRESENTS!

## PRESENTS! "NEW YEAR, 1890."

SUITABLE FOR **LADIES** AND **GENTLEMEN**.

A SPLENDID CHOICE, USEFUL AND MODERATE IN PRICE.

**HOAR & CO.,** { OUTFITTERS, } **BOMBAY.**

## DRESS

HOAR & CO.'S "SPECIALITE."
Extra Light Weight.

## "AS NOW WORN." SUITS.

*"SUPERIOR FINISH."*

| | |
|---|---|
| FINE BLACK TWILLED DRESS CASHMERE, (very Elastic,) without gloss, Rich Satin Linings, &c., Excellent Value | Rs. 85, & 100. |
| EXTRA SUPERFINE ROYAL TWILLED DRESS CASHMERE, Rich Corded Silk Breast Facings, Extra Rich Satin Linings | Rs. 120, & 150. |
| THIN BLACK WEST-OF-ENGLAND Broadcloth, lined Rich Silk ... | Rs. 96. |
| A SPECIALITY—The lightest Broadcloth made, FINE BLACK ZEPHYR. | Rs. 120. |
| The NEW CLUB DINING JACKET (or "SEMI DRESS" Coat)... | Rs. 40 to Rs. 60. |
| DEW-PROOF OVERCOATS, "Extra Light," to cover Evening Suit ...From | Rs. 40. |

SPECIAL CASH OR V. P. P. DISCOUNT 12½ *per cent.* = 2 *annas in the Rupee*

**HOAR & CO.,** { TAILORS, &c. } **BOMBAY**

### MEEYAJEE AHMEDBHOY,

26, MEADOW STREET.

BEGS his customers and the public TO SEE his 'XMAS BAZAAR full of TOYS, MILLINERY, and FANCY GOODS, &c., &c., of the newest designs.

## THE SEASON 1889-90

## THORPE AND CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

HAVE the pleasure to announce the arrival of the following NEW GOODS :—

### FOR COLD WEATHER WEAR.

| | Rs. | a. | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Warm Rugs, all Wool | 13 | 8 to | 38 | 0 |
| Real Austrian Rugs. | .. | | 33 | 0 |
| Scotch Mauds | 13 | 8 to | 35 | 0 |
| Real Whitney Blankets, White or Scarlet ...per pair | 18 | 8 to | 25 | 0 |
| Real Eider Down Quilts | 25 | 0 to | 45 | 0 |
| Do. Pillows | 6 | 8 to | 8 | 8 |
| Best Feather do. | | ... | 8 | 8 |
| Best Wove Flannel Sleeping Suits ... | 12 | 0 to | 16 | 0 |
| Best Wove Flannel Shirts | 7 | 8 to | 8 | 8 |
| Warm Gloves... ... | 1 | 8 to | 2 | 8 |
| Kid Gloves, Lined, Spring Fastening . | | ... | 4 | 8 |
| Do. (Ladies)... | | ... | 4 | 0 |
| Warm Dressing Gowns | 18 | 8 to | 25 | 0 |
| Bath Dressing Gowns | 15 | 8 to | 18 | 8 |

| | Rs. | a. | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cardigan Jackets ... | 10 | 8 to | 15 | 8 |
| White Cashmere Mufflers | 3 | 0 to | 3 | 8 |
| White and Coloured Wool Mufflers ... | 3 | 0 | ... | |
| Real Scotch Lambswool Under Shirts | 6 | 8 to | 7 | 8 |
| Real Scotch Lambswool Pants | 6 | 8 to | 7 | 8 |
| Stout Brown Merino Vests ...each | 7 | 8 to | 8 | 8 |
| Do. Pants „ | 7 | 8 to | 8 | 8 |
| Shetland Lambswool Socks ...per doz | 25 | 0 | ... | |
| Ribbed Hand Knitted Half Hose, per doz. | 30 | 0 | ... | |
| Woven Cholera Belts | 2 | 12 | ... | |
| Warm Overcoats ... | 45 | 0 | to 55 | 0 |
| Ulsters, very Warm. | 45 | 0 | to 55 | 0 |
| Warm Cheviot Suits, from | 38 | 0 | to 50 | 0 |

## THORPE & Co.,

### STONE ENGRAVING.

THE only ESTABLISHMENTS at BOMBAY and POONA, where you can select a GOLD SIGNET RING set with any stone and have a Monogram, Crest, or Initials cut on at a few days' notice, is

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BY APPOINTMENT
TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

### HURJIMULL AND CO.,

INDIAN JEWELLERS.

DIAMOND, GOLD & SILVER JEWELLERY FOR THE CHRISTMAS SEASON.

LARGEST STOCK of Indian Jewellery for Christmas, Birthday and Wedding Presents. Inspection invited to our Show Rooms. Don't fail to visit us. Prices moderate.

HURJIMULL AND CO.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS,
Rampart Row and Meadow Street, Fort.

## 'XMAS AND NEW YEAR

**NOVELTIES! NOVELTIES!! NOVELTIES!!!**

IMPORTANT!

Before deciding on your CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR GIFTS, do NOT FAIL to inspect the really Superb and Artistic Designs now on view at Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.

The GEM and GOLD Jewellery is unsurpassed for large selection, beauty of design, and moderate prices.

Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., are also showing some very pretty WRISTLET Watches, which have a reputation for moderate price, combined with thoroughly sound movements.

| | | | | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ladies' Gold Keyless Watch, fine movement and with Engraved back | | | from | 45 | 0 |
| Ditto | ditto | in Silver | from | 28 | 0 |
| Ditto | ditto | in Nickel Silver | from | 20 | 0 |

The Wristlets for above, cost Rs. 2-8 extra.

An extensive stock of well-selected useful Jewellery, suitable for LADIES and GENTLEMEN, including various patterns in Gold-handled Penknives, Compasses Charms, Pencils, Silver Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Match Boxes, Ash Trays, &c., &c.

The stock of GOLD CHAINS, BROOCHES, BANGLES is very extensive, and consists of all the best patterns.

The SILVER and ELECTRO WARE and CUTLERY is Magnificent—thoroughly well selected, and of the best Sheffield Manufacture and at Sheffield Prices.

## THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE

MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S
"STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE"

IS the best Pianoforte ever constructed for the Indian climate. It has all the good qualities of the world-famed "Grand Sympathetic Square," which the Makers, after years of research, trials, and alterations, have succeeded in transforming to the Most Perfect Piano specially made for extremes of climate like that of India.

Notwithstanding the transformation has been effected at considerable outlay, it has been decided not to increase the Price, which will be the same as that of the Grand Sympathetic Square, viz.

### FOR CASH, RS. 780.

| | |
|---|---|
| Twelve monthly-hire payments.. | ...Rs. 72 per month. |
| Twenty-four do. do. | ...Rs. 38 per month. |
| Zinc-lined packing case | ..Rs. 25 extra. |

*The weight of the Piano when packed complete is* 11 *maunds* 30 *seers.*

ADDRESS :

## MARCKS & COMPANY, LD

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PIANOFORTES OF
MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, STUTTGART,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

## BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

### DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.

IMPORTANT INDENTS NOW TO HAND.

RICH FLORAL PATTERNS DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS.

| 2 yards by 2 yards. | 2½ by 2 yards. | 2 by 3 yards. |
|---|---|---|
| Rs. 11-8. | Rs. 13-8. | Rs. 14-8. |

RICH DAMASK NAPKINS—Patterns to match Cloths, per dozen, Rs. 11-8 and Rs. 14-8.

HEMMED READY FOR USE.

BOMBAY, POONA AND SECUNDERABAD.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD REAY, H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
AND THE VICEROY OF INDIA,

## P. VUCCINO AND CO.,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
58, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

Studio Open for Portraiture from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

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IN addition to a Choice Assortment of English Production we have the following :—

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| **INDIAN CHRISTMAS CARDS—**<br>Chromo-Lithographs as supplied by the Basel Mission | ...Each As. 0 12 |
| **INDIAN CHRISTMAS CARDS—**<br>Photographs of Various Indian Scenes | ...Each Re. 1 0 |
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BOMBAY, Oriental Bank Buildings & Byculla Bridge. } **PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,** { POONA, Temple House, Camp & Sheodwar Pe'h.

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THE FASHIONABLE EVENING RESORT.
Only Eight More Performances in Bombay.
Still a continuity of Crowded Houses to greet Everybody's favourites,

### HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY.

THE FASHIONABLE CRAZE.
If you want a good night's amusement after the worry and anxiety of your day's business,
GO TO HUDSON'S
AND
"Let those laugh now who never laughed before,
And those who always laugh now laugh the more."
THIS FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 27th,
Complimentary Benefit Tendered to
MR. HARRY GILBERT,
The Favourite Vocal Comedian, &c.

Admission as usual. Smiling begins 9 p.m.
Box Office, Soundy & Co.

THOS. P. HUDSON
Proprietor and Manager.

NOTICE.—Another complete change of programme to-morrow evening. The lightning Passenger from London to Bombay by Telephone, the Skeleton witness, the meeting of the Congress, the mixed up family, &c., &c.

### SWITCHBACK RAILWAY.

OPEN EVERY DAY, from 4 p.m. to 12.
ENTRANCE and RIDE, 4 Annas.
NEW ATTRACTIONS
opening of the
GRAND ORNATE
DANCING HALL,
ON TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31.

Dancing the Old Year Out, and the New Year in. The Band of the Marine Battalion will attend, and dancing will commence at 8 p.m.

ENTRANCE—
Gentlemen ........................Rs. 2
Gentleman and Lady .............. „ 2

### CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY of DUBLIN," 5,000 Tons, Captain J. SWAN, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL on or about the 16th January 1890. This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins (on deck), amidships. Baths, Punkahs and every comfort for First-class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.
Bombay, 26th December 1889.

THE SALVATION ARMY.
THREE DAYS WITH GOD
In the GAIETY Theatre, 26th, 27th and 29th.
COMMISSIONER BOOTH-TUCKER
Eighty Officers, several Congress Delegates, Ex-Buddhist Priest, &c.
TO-NIGHT at 8 O'CLOCK
A GREAT SALVATION WEDDING
RESERVED SEATS—EIGHT ANNAS.
SUNDAY NIGHT lecture on "Conquering Christianity" by the Commissioner.

### CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,

37, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
Established 1847.

NOW READY.

### BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12.
Single Copy.............................. 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

### THE POONA COTTON AND SILK MANUFACTURING CO. Limited.

Registered under the Indian Companys' Act of 1882.
THE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS IS LIMITED TO THE AMOUNT OF THEIR SHARES.
CAPITAL Rs. 6,25,000.
DIVIDED into 1,250 SHARES of Rs. 500 each,
(with power to increase.)

SHARES for Rs. 5,00,000 have already been taken up and the rest are offered to the public. Copies of Prospectus and forms of Application for Shares may be obtained at the office of the Company at Aditwar Peth, Poona, or at the office of Mr. Shivlal Motilal at Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

SHIVLAL MOTILAL and HINDUMAL BALMUKUND and Co.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

### THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE.

REPRODUCES INSTANTANEOUSLY THE ORIGINAL COLOUR OF THE HAIR IN ITS NATURAL SHADE.

IT is innocent, inoffensive, and pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.

Per Case, complete with Brushes, Rs. 1-8.
Prepared expressly in England for
F. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of ARTICLES required for the WORKSHOPS of the DAVID SASSOON INDUSTRIAL and REFORMATORY INSTITUTION such as Iron, Wood, Nails, Axles, Springs Paints, &c., as per schedule (copies of which will be supplied on payment of a fee of one Rupee for three years from 1st March 1890, will be received by the undersigned up to the 23rd Proximo. No tenders will be received after that date.

Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200 which will be forfeited in case the party whose tender may be accepted should refuse to execute the required agreement and fail to furnish the required security for the due fulfilment of his Contract.

The condition of the agreement can be learnt on personal application to the undersigned at his Residence on the Kalbadavie Road between 7 and 11 a.m. every day.

The committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, nor will any reason be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

By order of the Managing Committee of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution,

NARAYAN PANDURANG,
Secretary D. S. I. & R. Institution.
Bombay, 26 December.

### GRAND SUCCESS!!

SQUIBB'S
"BRACE-UP" CORDIAL.

A SPECIFIC for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Local Debility, Functional Disorders, Dyspepsia, Loss of Memory, Lassitude, Lowness of Spirits, Dislike for Foods, Languidness, Incapacity for exertion, study or business, the Mind irritable or desponding, Restless Sleep, Nervous Fears, Palpitation of the Heart upon the least excitement, Dimness of Sight, Trembling, Pain in the Back and Joints, want of Vital Energy, Exhaustion and Decay of the Frame, Female Weakness, and all other similar affections arising from DISEASES, EXCESS, YOUTHFUL ERRORS, &c., &c., &c.,

TO STUDENTS and BRAIN WORKERS
THIS PREPARATION IS INVALUABLE.
Price per bottle 3s. 6d.

To be had at all Dealers in Medicines and from Agents,

F. S. MADON & Co.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
BOMBAY.

### INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona,
„ COOPER, MADON and Co.,
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE
FISK JUBILEE SINGERS
Ten Colored Vocalists from
U. S. A.
will commence a
SHORT SEASON
OF THEIR
UNIQUE,
INIMITABLE,
and POPULAR CONCERTS,
IN THE
FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE
HALL, BOMBAY
ON
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 1st 1890
NEW YEAR'S DAY
WITH A CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
EVERY EVENING.

THE FISK JUBILEE SINGERS, consisting of ten Vocalists and a Pianist, was organized in October 1871, from among the students of a Freedman's School, in Nashville Tenn, U. S. A., and during the first eight years of their organization they established Fisk University at Nashville at a cost of more than £30,000.

The Company are now making a trip round the World in their own interests, and have just completed a tour of Australasia (extending over three years) with unparalelled success, and now purpose making a tour of India, China, and Japan, before returning to America.

Their programmes are chiefly made up of the UNIQUE and INIMITABLE SLAVE SONGS or SPIRITUALS, which were COMPOSED and SUNG by the former SLAVES of AMERICA prior to emancipation.

VARIED BY
SOLOS!
GLEES!!
QUARTETTES, &c.!!!
BY
MODERN COMPOSERS.

The Singers have had the honour of singing in the presence of
HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA,
AND
SEVEN of the OTHER CROWNED HEADS of EUROPE,
FOUR of the PRESIDENTS of the UNITED STATES,
AND
SIX of the GOVERNORS OF AUSTRALASIA.

Plan and tickets may be obtained from MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO.'S, LIMITED.
Full particulars will be duly advertised.
READ THEIR CIRCULAR
THE FISK JUBILEE SINGERS!

THE
COLUMBIA ELITE
ROLLER SKATING RINK
Opposite the Victoria Terminus,
NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC
From 5 to 7-30 and 8-30 to 11 p.m.
ADMISSION TUESDAY NIGHTS, 8 annas
Other Nights Re. 1 unless Otherwise Advertised.
ADMISSION EVENINGS 5 to 7-30,
TUESDAYS Re. 1; OTHER EVENINGS 8 annas.
THE RINK IS ALSO OPEN EVERY MORNING EXCEPT SATURDAY
For PRACTICE for LADIES ONLY from 10 to 12-30.
TO THIS SESSION ADMISSION IS FREE.

SATURDAY MORNING, from 10 to 12-30, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON from 2 to 4. Children's Matinee.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31ST—NEW YEAR'S EVE, AT THE SESSION 5 to 7-30.

Mr. H. A. SIMMONS WILL GIVE A NEW AND STARTLING exhibition of scientific skating at 6-15 sharp!—Admission Re. 1.

NEW YEAR'S DAY, JAN. 1st 1890.—THE RINK WILL BE OPEN ALL DAY for Ladies, Gentlemen and CHILDREN 10-0 to 12-30 free to all; 2 to 4 Grand Matinee A LITTLE GIRLS' RACE and A LITTLE BOYS' RACE FOR TWO HANDSOME badges.—Admission 8 Annas. 5 to 7-30 and 8-30 to 11. Price as usual.

NEW YEAR'S NIGHT, JANUARY 1st.—There will be a Gentleman's one mile race open to all those who have never won a race; prize Season ticket. [illegible] being made for the Grand Fancy Dress and National Burlesque Costume Carnival for Friday, January 10th 1890. Two Full Bands in attendance, a mammoth programme of attractions, dancing programme of 10 Selections; no Tickets to be sold at the doors. Secure them Now. Admission, 4 Rs. reserved chairs 5 Rs., a few seats 6 Rs.

THE s s "ABEONA," has ARRIVED from LONDON and ANTWERP and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Consignees of Packages exceeding in weight 30 cwts are requested to send boats along side to take delivery of their cargo, otherwise which will be landed on the Quay at their risk and expenses.

All damaged Goods must be surveyed by Captain Clark before removal from the Shed, otherwise no claim will be admitted.

CURSETJEE AND EDULJEE, DUBASAES.
Agents s s Abeona.
Bombay, December 1889.

### FRENCH PROVISIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Olives Farcies. | Asparagus. |
| Anchois a Huile. | Stewed Spinage. |
| Anchois a Sammure | Moutarde a l'Estragon. |
| Fruits a l'Eau de Vie. | Haricot Verts. |
| Champignons de Paris. | Boneless Sardines. |
| Moscardine Al Naturale. | Boneless Mackarel. |
| Fonds d' Aartichauts. | Petit Pois Fins. |
| Artichauts Verts Entiers. | Minestra Verde. |
| Pate de Foi Gras Truffe. | Biscuits, assorted. |
| Lamproie a la Bordelaise. | Prunes. |
| Flageolets Moyens. | Jams Jellies, assorted. |
| Pomi d'Oro al Naturale. | Soups assorted. |
| Mortadella Sausages. | |

BOLTON AND COMPANY.
BOMBAY.

NOW READY.

### THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the overland Mail for Europe. The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports' for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.

Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.

Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10
Single Copy........................ Annas. 4

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2; Postage, 4 Annas.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MOST RELIABLE,
REGULAR AND
PROMPT FIRM
OF
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & CO.

Before getting your SUBSCRIPTIONS REGISTERED elsewhere, ask for our REVISED and ENLARGED PRICE LIST of EUROPEAN and FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS for 1889-90, as OUR RATES will COMPARE FAVOURABLY.

LETTS'S DIARIES!
LETTS'S DIARIES!!
LETTS'S DIARIES!!!
1890.
SCRIBBLING DIARIES!
OFFICE DIARIES!!
POCKET DIARIES!!!

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & CO.,
26, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

## NOTICES.

NOTICE.

LADY REAY'S GRAND FANCY FAIR
AND FETE
will be held in the
OVAL,
Opposite the Secretariat,
on the following dates:—
26th, 27th and 28th February and 1st March 1890.

H. M. PHIPSON,
Honorary Secretary,
Countess of Dufferin's Fund, Bombay Branch.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on TUESDAY and THURSDAY, the 24th and 26th instant, these days being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, and on WEDNESDAY the 25th, being CHRISTMAS DAY.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs JOHN DICKINSON and Co. London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES, &c., will be OPENED to the Public by H. E. THE GOVERNOR, on WEDNESDAY, 12th February, 1890, at the Secretariat.

On TUESDAY EVENING, 11th February, a CONVERSAZIONE will be held for a Private View of the Exhibition, open only to Members of the Society and Lady Friends.

The latest date for receiving Framed Pictures and other Exhibits, is February 3, 1890. For Prospectuses and other particulars, apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY,

L. R. W. FORREST,
Bombay.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.
Bombay, 1st June 1889.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
MYSORE STATE RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
REDUCTION OF FIRST AND SECOND CLASS FARES

FROM and after 1st January 1890, the ordinary First-class Fare will be reduced from 18 to 12 pies per mile, and the ordinary Second-class Fare will be reduced from 9 to 6 pies per mile, upon this Railway.

Except in special circumstances and on special occasions, Return Tickets will not be issued.

JAS. CRAIK,
Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, 16th December 1889.

RE HAJEE MIRZA NUZRULA BIN HAJEE MIRZA HUSSONALLI SHERAZEE, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons are warned and prohibited against purchasing or having any dealings concerning the immoveable property described below, forming portion of the Estate of the late HAJEE MIRZA NUZRULA bin HAJEE MIRZA HUSSONALLI, Shirazee of Rangoon, deceased, except from and with J. E.G. Villa the Receiver of the Estate of the said Hajee Mirza Nuzrula bin Hajee Mirza Husonalli Shirazee, appointed by the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon.

PARTICULARS OF THE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

All that piece of Government land, together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon at Bhendy Bazar Cross Lane, or Parell Road Row, fronting the said Bhendy Bazar Cross Lane or Parell Road Row, on the north side thereof, containing by admeasurement 186 5-9 square yards, assessed in the Books of Assessor of Municipal Taxes under No. 22, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 91, new No. 7107, old Survey No. 1551, new Survey No. 1,040.—Dated this 24th day of December 1889.

HORE, CONROY, & BROWN,
Attorney's for the said Receiver.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882, and in the matter of the PRINCE of WALES SPINNING and MANUFACTURING Co. Ld.

The PRINCE of WALES SPINNING and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, Petitioners.

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition for the winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, was on the 23rd day of November 1889, presented to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Parsons in chambers, by the said Company; and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the sitting Judge in chambers on the 16th day of December 1889; and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act, should appear at the time of hearing, by himself or his counsel for that purpose, and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same, by the undersigned, on payment of the regulated charge for the same.—Dated this 27th day November, 1889.

THAKURDAS, DHARAMSI & CAMA,
Attorneys for the Petitioners.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1886 of the Legislative Council of India entitled the Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act 1866, notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of HENRY NICHOLAS REEVES, formerly of Witley, near Godalming, in the County of Surrey in England, but late of No. 9, Palaces Garden Terrace, Kensington, in the County of Middlesex in England, a Colonel in Her Majesty's Bombay Staff Corps, deceased, who died at No. 9, Palace Garden Terrace, Kensington, in the County of Middlesex, on the 19th day of March 1889, and of whose property and assets Letters of Administration, with the will annexed, were on the 11th day of December 1889, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to Mr. DADABHOY HORMUSJEE DUBASH, of Bombay, the constituted Attorney of BERTHA MARY REEVES, the Widow of the said deceased, and the Executrix named in the said will, for her use and benefit and limited until she should obtain probate of the said will, to have effect throughout the Bombay Presidency, are required to send to the undersigned Solicitors for the said Mr. Dadabhoy Hormusjee Dubash, at their office, National Bank Building, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, their names and addresses in writing and particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased so as to reach the said office on or before the 1st day of February 1890, as after that date the said Mr. Dadabhoy Hormusji Dubash as such administrator will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased, [illegible] to the said Bertha Mary Reeves, as the person thereto entitled, or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets, having regard only to the claims of which the said administrator shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated this 19th day of December, 1889.

PAYNE, GILBERT AND SAYANI,
Administrator's Solicitors.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—No exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 5. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Peroshaw, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

KIDD AND SHADBOLT'S" WHISKEY as supplied to the Clubs. A fresh shipment just received by PHIPSON & Co., Bombay Agents.

TEAS OF THE SEASON.—In fancy boxes suitable for Christmas and New Year Presents, at Re. 1-1, 1-2, and Annas 11 per lb.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., No. 22, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS! Just arrived from China and Japan an entirely new Stock of NOVELTIES of Artistic design and finish.—EBRAHIM ADAMALLY, China Bazar, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—NOW OPEN at LANOWLI, the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Under European management.

RIPON MAHABLESHWAR, Colonel Stokes, says.—We have been thoroughly satisfied with Everything, Food very good, better in fact than any I had at other hotels in India, and the Table appointments good and clean.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT—Scissors Trimimers and Theals of best-American steel admirably finished as not to tire or injure ladies' fingers. DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.

NEW YEAR'S CARDS, toys, dolls, crackers, fancy boxes, ladies' companions, perfumery, chocolate and chocolate creams, French and English confectionery &c., &c., &c., Also ices, wines and spirits of the best quality to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25 Church Gate Street.

INSTEAD of leading a miserable life, a Dyspeptic should at once resort to MOTIVALAS DINNER PILLS which by promoting digestion and improving the tone of the stomach, cure Headaches, Giddiness, Biliousness, Acidity of the stomach, Heartburn, Pains in the back. For certificates of cures apply to S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay. Price per phial 6 annas.

SUPERIOR JAVA CIGARS Nos. 1,2 and 3 at Rs 3, 2-14 and 2-8 per 100 respectively. These cigars are expressly prepared for us of the finest selected and well matured Java tobacco, and all lovers of Java cigars should give them a trial. DANTRA and Co. 33 Church Gate, Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—A First-class Certificated ENGINEER for the Reay Paper Mills, Poona. Apply at No. 17, Marine Street, Bombay, or the Secretaries, Poona, stating terms.

INDENT CLERK WANTED—An experienced Clerk with a thorough knowledge of Bazaar Indent work and General Agency business.—Apply stating past experience and terms required to No. care of this Paper.

REQUIRED, for Survey and Settlement Department in the Meywar State, Measurers on Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per month; must understand Cross Staff thoroughly. Apply SETTLEMENT OFFICER, Meywar, Camp Neemuch.

"BREACH CANDY.—UNFURNISHED HOUSE, to let from 1st April 1890. Apply to R. BRANSON, HighCourt.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class upper-storied and most comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate sitting-room. Terms moderate.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this office.

EDUCATIONAL.—A LADY can confidently recommend Halifax House, Kingston Hill, Surrey, England, as a most desirable home for girls from India or the Colonies. The greatest care and attention are given to the health, training, and education of each pupil by the Misses Hansell.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co. Rampart Row.

STANDARD POLICIES.—Premiums moderate. Conditions liberal. Every facility for the despatch of business. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION—Economical management, facilitating most moderate rates of premia, together with complete security. Agents—C. H. B. FORBES and Co., 3, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillip and Co., at Re. 1 each.

THE BOMBAY CHRISTIAN ALMANAC 1890 now ready. Price 8 annas; post paid 10 annas. The Tract and Book Society.

FOR SALE, 364 LOOMS, in good working order. For particulars apply to the Manager Alexandra Mill, Chinchpoogly.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

PEARSE'S CHRISTMAS CAKES HAVE HIS NAME UPON THEM. BEWARE OF FRAUD. 7, Church Gate Street, 7, Church Gate Street.

NATIVE ART POTTERY.—A large Art Collection now ready, suited for 'X-mas and New Year Presents.—WONDERLAND, School of Art Compound, Esplanade.

BOUQUETS for Weddings, Balls, Presents, &c., in colours regulated to match with Dresses worn.—THOMAS BROMLEY, Valentine Lodge, Sangum, Poona.

SEWING MACHINES, Tricycles, Bicycles &c., of the finest make, with all the latest improvements.—H. GEYER and Co., Ld., Bombay.

SOILED LINEN BAGS.—For the Voyage or Railway. Stout Brown Canvas, Iron Frames and Strong Locks, Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 5-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

THE GEM PATENT AIR-GUN, the newest, cheapest, and most perfect in the market and excellent weapon for practice, Rs. 35; without case Rs. 30.—STEFFENAUER & Co.

RANSOME'S Celebrated LAWN MOWERS, "The Automaton," "The World," "The New Paris," 10, 12, 14 and 16 inches. In Stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Marine Street, Bombay.

HORSE FOOD.—A thoroughly clean, wholesome, and very cheap food is prepared by BAPTY BROTHERS, Ld., Delivered ready for use. Prices on application.

SILVER. Presentation Cups and Goblets, Silver presentation Caskets, Silver Tea and Coffee Sets, silver Mugs for children, and All kinds of Silver Ware for the Table, or Ornamentation, on view in immense variety at Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Silversmiths, Bombay and Poona.

PHOTOS by FRED. AHRLE are unequalled in Finish, and are made of the best materials obtainable, and they are reasonably priced. STUDIO, Esplanade Road opposite Bombay Club.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co. have REMOVED their SHOP from Apollo Street to Church Lane, in the premises lately vacated by Messrs. King, King & Co.

FOR SALE.—A pair of coupled Horizontal High-pressure Condensing ENGINES. Makers, Hick, Hargreaves and Co. Also Four Lancashire Steam Boilers, All in good order and can be seen at full work at the Goosery Cotton Mills, Calcutta.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

HANDSOME, HANDY, and STRONG WALKING STICKS of RICHEST quality MALACCA canes with handsomely carved SILVER [illegible] JEHANGIR CURSETJEE COWASJEE, Watchmaker and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, SHOP'S FITTINGS, &c.
HIGH COURT, O. O. C. I. SUIT No. 399 of 1889.
PRANJEEVENDASS SAMULDAS and others. Plaintiffs
vs.
RAMCHANDER NUROTUM and others........ Defendant.

By direction of the Receiver appointed in the above suit Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., will sell by Public Auction in the shop in Medow Street, below Mr. N. Petit's office on Wednesday the 8th day of January 1890, sale to commence at 2 p.m.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, December 21, 1889.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY,
APOLLO STREET.

ON SUNDAY, the 29th instant, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. SHERIFF, SON and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora, in the compound of Mount Mary's Church, the handsome household furniture and appropriate fittings, comprising all the requisites of a comfortable furnished residence, the property of F. A. Phillip, Esq. the artist.

The property is on view.

SHERIFF, SON & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, December 27, 1889.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, black and teakwood household furniture consisting of couches, chairs, cupboards, bookcases, Iron safes, writing tables, bedstead, Argand and kerosine Lamps, &c. the property of a Hindoo Gentleman.

On account and risk of Bora Husson Ally Essoofjee.
2 Large carpets and 14 packets garnets (rough rubies.)

AT 1-30 P.M.

1. Handsome strong English built Victoria
1. Powerful bay Arab horse 14-3, goes in single and double harness, very quiet, believed to be sound.
1. Second hand strong built glass-fronted circular brougham in very good order.
1. Handsome fast trotting grey Arab horse, quiet to ride and drive.
1. Second hand strong built Victoria.
1. Flea-bitten grey Arab horse, very quiet.
1. Handsome strong built glass fronted brougham in very good order.
1. Bay Arab galloway, goes in single and double harness.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th January next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated-ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte, first-rate oil paintings and oleographs, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, rich Brussels velvet and Persian carpets handsome hanging and table kerosine lamps, large size Madras cane matting &c., &c., the property of the late Mr. W. J. Best, Exchange Broker.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ARAB AND PERSIAN HORSES AT CHAMAN, BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, OPPOSITE THE BYCULLA CLUB.

On a day to be fixed hereafter Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Action at the abovementioned place, the property of different dealers proceeding to their native country.

A number of new Persian and Arab horses, consisting of racers, chargers, hunters, ponies, galloways, &c., &c.

On a day to be fixed hereafter Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Gowalia Tank the very valuable and handsome black and teakwood. French polished household furniture consisting of drawing room, suits of various kinds, very handsome large size pier glasses with pier tables, a first rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, a mahogany harmonium, a large size musical box playing Hindustani tunes, very rich English carpets, 2 3 4 and 6 lights hanging Argond lamps by Tucker and Sons, 1, 4 and 6 lights hanging kerosine lamps, very handsome marble figures, large sized fish bowls, &c., &c., the property of Bhaishanker Nanabhoy Esq., Solicitor.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, December 27, 1889.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY the 28th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by auction at the Byculla Saw Mills and Timber Works—

A quantity of teak scantlings 5 by 2, 5 by 1, 4 by 3, 4 by 3 3 by 1½ &c., also mill-sawn timber of various sizes suitable for many varieties of work, in lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF FOOLSCAP AND MEDIUM PAPER AND PRINTING INK.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms—

600 reams John Dickinson's cream-laid foolscap, 9 to 15 lbs.
60 reams John Dickinson's cream-wove medium, 15 lb.
200 tins each 10 lb. Benjamin Winston's black printing ink.
In small lots to suit purchasers.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, next the 30th Instant at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

15 bales grey shirtings.
5 „ „ dhoties.
5 „ „ madapollams.
10 „ „ jacconets.
1 case coloured felt cloth.
1 „ 20 dozen alpacca umbrellas.
1 „ coloured Russian leather.
1 „ button.
3 rolls Brussels carpet.
1 Cottage pianoforte by the London Music Publishing and General Agency Company, Limited.
8 hogsheads Steel Coulson's XXX stout.
17 cases each 4 dozen prima Tivoli beer.
50 „ Pilsener beer in quarts and pints.

AT 2-30 P. M.

1 handsome light Victoria.
1 strong serviceable male phaeton.
1 „ „ wagonette.
1 strong second hand double seated brougham.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On TUESDAY the 31st December, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at No. 1 Apollo St. in the old Ice House the valuable handsome E. P. blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, [illegible] crockery and glass ware, fancy table ornaments, China and [illegible] vases. Hinks table hanging lamp, pictures, brussels carpets &c.. the property of Walter G. Smith Esq.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY next, the 3rd January, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 2 Rampart Row above the offices of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood inlaid dining, drawing and bedroom, and library furniture of the latest design and best workmanship by Wimbridge and others, best electro-plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, superior table ornaments, fancy flower vases, Hink's lamps, fancy pictures, rich Persian carpets, &c., the property of Professor P. Peterson.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, December 27, 1889.

SIMPSON & CO.,
COACH BUILDERS & HARNESS MAKERS,
BILLIARD-TABLE MANUFACTURERS,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.,
K.G.C.S.I.
AND
H. H. THE NIZAM OF THE DECCAN,
G.C.S.I.,
201, MOUNT ROAD.
MADRAS.

### NOTICE.

BEFORE ORDERING your ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES for 1890, be sure yo apply for a price list of

S. L. NORMAN AND CO
REGULARITY AND PROMPTN
CERTAIN.
DO NOT DELAY IN SENDIN
ORDERS.

S. L. NORMAN
NEWSPAPER &
SUPPLY A
MEDOWS STREET
PRINCE'S
BOMBA
Price List post free or

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

### CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying Seventy Military Messes and Twenty Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN, Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS, Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER & Co., Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO, Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co., Epernay.
HEIDSICK & Co., Rheims.
AYALA & Co., Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY, Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT, London.
LEACOCK & Co., Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON & Co., Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co., London.
VAN ZELLERS & Co., Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG, Worms-am-Rhein.
NATHANIEL JOHNSTON & SONS, Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS, Bordeaux.
JAMES CATHCART & Co., Leith, N.B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co., London.
HUNGARIAN GOVT. CELLARS, Budapest.
H. T. CRESWELL & Co., Gibraltar.

Price List on Application
TO
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

### GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

Specially selected and shipped by Messrs. BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London.

THE "BLANDY" BRANDS.
DIRECT SUPPLY SYSTEM.

MADEIRAS—From the celebrated "Blandy Stock."
8 qualities, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per dozen quarts.
PORTS—From Hooper Brothers, Oporto.
4 qualities, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 28 per dozen quarts.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gaztelu E. Yriarte, Cadiz.
6 qualities, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 27 per dozen quarts.
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Rheims.
4 qualities, from Rs. 42 to Rs. 60 per dozen quarts.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A. Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
3 qualtities, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 22 per dozen quarts.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingin-am-Rhein.
2 qualities (Still), from Rs. 19 to Rs. 22 per doz. qts.
2 „ (Sparkling), from Rs. 37 to Rs. 48 per doz. qts.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder and Co., Leith
2 qualities, from Rs. 23-8 to Rs. 26 per doz. qts.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness,
3 qualities, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 40 per doz. qts.

Detailed List of Prices and Terms from
R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY,
Sole Agents for the Presidency.

CROFT, WELLS & Co.,
Custom House Road,
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS
OF.

CROFTS' Very Old Tawny Port Wine.
GONNE CROFT & Co.'s Finest Old Scotch Whiskey.
DAVID SMITH & Co.'s Scotch Whiskey.
ARDEONAIGH Whiskey.
GLEN MOCHKIN Whiskey.
STANLEY and GRIMMS' Clarets, Chablis, Sauterne and Burgandies.
JULES GRIMMOND Three Stars Brandy.
THIERRY & Co.'s Cognac (extra fine quality) Brandy.
T. HINE & Co.'s Fine Old Pale Cognac Brandy.
GENUINE Allasch-Doppelt Kummel.
LAGARDE & Co.'s Saumer, &c., &c., &c

CROFT, WELLS & Co.,
BOMBAY.

INDIAN IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company and are prepared to accep Marine risks on the most favorable terms.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & Co.,
Agents.

### HOT WEATHER RETREAT

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL
ON THE WAY TO KHANDALLA
IS NOW OPEN AND READY FOR VISITOR
UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

A First-class Hotel and splendidly situat on the Hill, with a good western all round view and within an easy dis from the Railway Station.

Apply to the
MANAGER, LANOWLI GYMK
HOTEL.

J. NEUBERG
5, MEADOW STR

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## BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

### BANKS.

| | Shares. | Amt. | Paid up. | Last Dividend. | Cash Rates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Indian Banks.** | | Rs. | Rs. | | |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | 500 | All | 13 pct. | 920 |
| Bank of Bengal | 42,000 | 500 | All | 10 do. | 990 |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | All | 14 do. | 900 |
| **Exchange Banks.** | | | | | |
| Agra Bank | 10,000 | 100 | All | 6 do. | 125 |
| Hong. and Shanghai | 60,000 | $125 | All | | 255 |
| National Bank | 37,320 | 250 | 125 | 5 do. | 185 |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | Shares. | Amt. | Paid up. | Last Dividend. | Cash Rates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown | 1,000<br>750 | 200<br>150 | 200<br>150 | 10 p.ct | 215<br>165 |
| Badham Pile & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 14 | 142 |
| Bapty Co., Ld. | 625 | | 185 | Nil | 56 |
| Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld. | | 00 | 0 | 6 p.c. | 600 |
| Bombay Flour Mill Co. | 750 | 500 | 500 | 10 p.c. | 620 |
| Bombay Ice Co., Ld. | 1,250 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 5 | 88 |
| Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation. | 1,000 | 2,500 | 185 | Rs. | 3,500 |
| Do. (3rd Issue) | 2,000 | 62 | 375 | Rs. | 870 |
| Municipal Bonds | ... | ... | ... | p.c. | 106 |
| Clydesdale Dyeing Co. | 1,000 | 500 | | ... | 150 |
| Cooper, Madon Ld | 3,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs | 5 |
| Deccan Paper Mills | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 470 |
| Delhi and Northern India Flour | 1,500 | 200 | 200 | ... | 180 |
| Geyer & Co., Ld. | 500 | 100 | 40 | ... | 40 |
| Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As. | 5,000 | 100 | 10 | 10 p.c. | 11 |
| Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited | 12,000 | 25 | 25 | | 5½ |
| Kurrachee Lighterage | 500 | 256 | 250 | ... | 75 |
| Kemp & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 200 | 175 | Rs. 26½ | 358 |
| Marcks & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 00 | 100 | Rs. 10 | 75 |
| Napier Hotel Co. | 300 | 100 | 100 | 13 p.c. | 70 |
| Napier Foundry | 400 | 100 | 100 | ... | 60nl |
| Oriental Government Security Life As. | 5,000 | 200 | 50 | 10 p.c. | 210 |
| Oriental Loan Asso. | 5,000 | 20 | 20 | 8 p.s. | 20 |
| Port Canning Co. | 6,000 | 000 | 1000 | Rs. 20 | 361 |
| Royal Flour Mills | 2,500 | 100 | 100 | Nil | 65 |
| Phillips & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs. | 99 |
| Scundy & Co., Ld. | 1,000 | 100 | ... | 9 p.c. | 106 |
| Southwell and Austin. | 1,000 | ... | 95 | ... | 90 |
| Telephone Co., Ld. | 19,000 | 25 | 500 | Rs. 5-8 | 12 |
| Treacher & Co., Ld. | 1,305 | 500 | 100 | Rs. 85 | 1,270 |
| Thacker & Co., Ld. | 1,500 | 100 | | Rs. 10 | 130 |
| Western India Flour | 1000 | 1 | 125 | Nil. | 35 |
| M Mody & Co | | | | | 35 |
| Bhownugger City P. & M. Co., Ld | 550 | 250 | 250 | Rs. 15 | 230½ |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | Shares. | Amt. | Paid up. | Last Dividend. | Cash Rates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad S. & W. | 1,308 | 1,000 | 1,000 | | 1300 |
| Albert Edward Mills | | 00 | 500 | R | 360 |
| Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld. | 9,345 | 100 | 100 | 2 | 80 |
| Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld. | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | ... | 230 |
| Ahmedabad Ginning | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | .. |
| Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co. | 4,800 | 125 | 125 | .. | .. |
| Ambica S. & M. Co. | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | .. |
| Alliance Cotton Mfg. | 1,800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 550 |
| Bellary S. & W. Mill | 871 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 22½ | 500 |
| Bombay Cotton Mfg. | 600 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 25 | 405 |
| Bombay National Mfg Co., Ld | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | | 600 |
| Bombay United S. & W. Co. | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 3 | 475 |
| Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld. | 2,750 | 20 | 20 | Rs. 0 | 140 |
| Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld. | 4,500 | 50 | 50 | Rs. 55 | 910 |
| City of Bombay Mf'g. Ld | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 995 |
| Colaba Land & Mill Ld | 4,000 | 70 | 70 | Rs. 25 | 665 |
| Connaught Mills Ld. | 840 | 0 | 50 | Rs. 1 | 640 |
| Coorla S. & W. Ld. | 1,800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 40 | 490 |
| David Mills Co., Ld. | 1,600 | 50 | Rs. 40 | Rs. 25 | 500 |
| hun Mills, Ld. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 950 |
| Empress S. & W. Co. | 1,415½ | 50 | 0 | R | 630 |
| ramjee Petit S. and Mf'g. Co., Ld. | 251 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | 510 |
| Gordon S. & Mf'g. Co. | 700 | 150 | 150 | Rs. 20 | 120 |
| Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited | | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | |
| Guzerat S. & W. Co. | 420 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 81 |
| Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld. | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 40 | 775 |
| Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld. | 1,500 | 500 | 500 | ... | 630 |
| Hinganghat Mill Co. | 700 | 575 | 500 | Rs. 37 | 725nom |
| Hyderabad Deccan S. | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 0Rs. 30 | 715 |
| Indian Mfg Co., Ld. | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 0Rs. 50 | 940 |
| Imperial Cotton Mills | 1,300 | 500 | 5 | Rs. 2 | 490 |
| amshed Mfg. Co. | 1,600 | 25 | 25 | Rs. 1 | 300 |
| James Greaves Mill | 1,320 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 2 | 640 |
| Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original | 600 | 50 | | | 10 |
| Increased | 1,483 | 25 | 2 | Rs. 1 | |
| Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld. | — | 900 | 1,000 | — | 700 |
| Jewraj Balloo S. & W. | 1,100 | 1,000 | 1,0 | Rs. 40 | 800 |
| Khandesh S. & W. | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 40 | 590 |
| Khattow Makanjee S. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 40 | 565 |
| Lukhmidas Khimjee | 1,000 | 00 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 840 |
| Leopold S. Bleaching | 3,500 | 0 | 100 | Rs. 5 | 155 |
| Madras United S. | 500½ | | 1,000 | Rs. 100 | 1,950 |
| Mahaluxmi S. & W. | 850 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | 525 |
| Maharaja Mysore S. | 4,500 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 7 | 105 |
| Mazagon S. & Mfg. | 5,000 | 250 | 250 | Rs. 5 | 110 |
| Morarjee Goculdas S. | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 75 | 1,600 |
| Maneckjee Petit Mfg. | 4,050 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 1,150xd |
| New Great Eastern | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | 650 |
| National S. & W. Co | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | | 250 |
| Oriental S & W. Co. | 5,720 | | 625 | Rs. 12½ | 360 |
| People of India S. | 1,600 | 50 | 250 | Rs. | 60 |
| Presidency Mills Co. | 743 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 1,095 |
| Queen S. & W. Co. | 799 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 775 |
| Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld | 641 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 5 | 1,115 |
| asson S. & W. Co., Ld. | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 | 1,190 |
| Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld. | 1,716 | 50 | 500 | ... | 100 |
| Sholapore S. & W. Co. | | 10 | 1,000 | Rs. 60 | 1,275 |
| Soonderdas S. & W | 650 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 35 | 415 |
| Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld. | 2,400 | 250 | 252 | Rs. 15 | 270 |
| Swadeshi Mills Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 500 | 500 | .. | 285 |
| Star of India | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 40 | 675 |
| Sun Mills Ld | 1,300 | 250 | 250 | .. | 260 |
| Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld. | 600 | 0 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | 375 |
| Veeramgaum S. & Mfg | 800 | 500 | 500 | | .. |
| Venishunker Luxmishunker Cotton Mill Co., Ld. | | 500 | .. | Rs. 20 | 500 |
| Western India S. | 1 | 1,000 | | Rs. 25 | 495 |
| ritani | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 550 |

### INSURANCE COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay Fire | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 100 | 850 |
| Empire Fire | .. | 5,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 75 | 800 |
| Indian Fire | 119 | 4,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 90 | 1,059 |
| Prince of Wales | 250 | 8,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 100 | 1,750 |

### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. R. Gt 5 per ct | ... | £10 | All | at 5 p.c | 2,550 |
| B. B. & C. I. R. Guaant'd 5 per cent | ... | £ 18 | ... | at 5 p.c | 420 |

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar Cotton | 200 | 1,250 | 1,250 | Rs. 75 | 1,125 |
| Albert Ginning Co. | 100 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 20 | |
| Albert Press Co., Kurrachee | 100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | Rs. 100 | 710 |
| Apollo Press Co. (small shares) | 750 | 400 | 400 | Rs. 20 | 260 |
| Bellary | 620 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 405 |
| Brenl's Cawnpore P. | 0 | 20 | 20 | Rs. 16 | 105 |
| Bombay Cotton Press. | 100 | 2 | 125 | Rs. 20 | 127½ |
| Colaba Press Co. | 0 | 1,880 | 1,880 | Rs. 55 | 365xd. |
| East India Press Co. | 0 | 1,090 | 1,000 | Rs. 130 | 1,225 |
| English Press & Mfg. | 400 | 250 | | Rs. 30 | 190 |
| Fort Press Co. | 150 | 8,500 | 8,500 | Rs. 0 | 1,325 |
| French Press Co. | 300 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 80 | 550 |
| Harvey & Sabapathy | 450 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 25 | 445 |
| Khangaum Cotton Press Co | 240 | 450 | All | Rs. 45 | 370xd |
| Manmar Manfg. Co. | 1,400 | 250 | 250 | Rs. 25 | 201½ |
| Mercantile Press | 1,500 | 125 | 125 | Rs. 0 | 55 |
| Mofussil Co | 3,125 | 400 | 400 | Rs. 50 | 417½ |
| New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co. | 1,350 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 45 | 510 |
| New Indian Press | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | Rs. 11 | 81½ |
| New P. of W. Press | 600 | 600 | All | Rs. 40 | 340 |
| Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.) | 500 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 50 | 500 |
| Sind Press Co. | 400 | 2,000 | 750 | Rs. 50 | 470 |
| Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co. | 100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 120 | 1,150 |
| Sassoon Press Co. | 300 | 500 | 50 | Rs. 25 | 515 |
| Volkart Press | 605 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 60 | 575 |
| Khamgaum Manfg. Co | 400 | | 250 | | 600 |

## PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sovereigns, each | Rs. 14-7-9 |
| Carolas | „ 238 |
| Mexican Dollars | „ 226 |
| Five-Franc Pieces | „ 274 |
| Bar Silver, 17½ betterness | „ 106-8 |
| Gold Leaf | „ 22-11 |
| Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch | „ 22-15-6 |
| Australian Gold, 100 touch | „ 22-15 |
| Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch | „ 22-15 |
| Pekin do. | „ 22-10 |

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| Four per cent | 98½ |
| Four-and-a-half per cent | 102½ |
| Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans | 105 |
| Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate | |
| New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872 | |
| City of Paris Loan | 230 |
| Port Trust Bonds | 98½ |

## EXCHANGE

| | Terms. | Rate |
|---|---|---|
| London Banks | On demand | 1s. 4¾d. |
| Do. do. | Telegraphic | 1s. 4 27-32d. |
| Do. do. | 3 Months' sight. | 1s. 4 31-32d. |
| Do. do. | 4 Do do. | 1s. 5d. |
| Do. do. | 6 Do. do. | 1s. 5 3-32d. |
| Do. Credit | 3 Do do. | 1s. 5 3-32d. |
| Do. do. | 6 Do do. | 1s. 5 7-32d. |
| Do. Documents | 3 Do do. | 1s. 5¼d. |
| Do. do. | 6 Do do. | 1s. 5½d. |
| Francs | 3 Do do. | 1s. 80d. |
| Do. | 6 Do do. | 1s. 81½d. |
| Calcutta | At sight | 100 3-32 |
| Do. | 60 days do. | 98⅞ |
| Madras | At sight | 100 3-16 |
| Do. | 30 days' do. | 99¾ |
| China | 60 Do. do. | 220 |

## HOME REMITTANCES.

[OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.]

THE weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, up to 23rd December is as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount to be remitted during 1889-90 | £14,689,900 |
| Remitted from 1st April 1889 to 21st December 1889 | £10,814,600 |
| Balance to be remitted from 22nd December 1889 to 31st March 1890 | £ 3,875,300 |

# BOMBAY.

### TO-DAY.

Fifth National Congress, Second Day, 1 p.m.
Lecture, Money School, 5-30 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Hudson's Surprise Party, 9 p.m.
Switchback Railway.
Columbia Skating Rink.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 24th:—Kaveri (s), from Mangalore. On the 25th:—Knight of St. John (s), from Cardiff; Malda (s), Calcutta; Hindoo (s), Cutch Mandvie; and Abeona (s), London. Yesterday:—Sullamut (s), from Middlesborough; Warora (s), Calcutta; and I. M. S. Clive, Rangoon.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 25th:—Canton (s), for London, &c. Yesterday:—Busheer (s), for Marmagoa, &c.; Lindula (s), Calcutta; and Calder (s), Persian Gulf.

POLO.—There will be a game this evening on the Maidan; sides to be chosen on the ground.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Kashgar, will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a.m. to-morrow.

THEFT AT THE SASSOON DOCK.—Joosub Noor Mahomed, who keeps a shop at the Sassoon Dock, Colaba, reports that his shop was broken into on Tuesday night last, and property, valued at Rs. 113-10, stolen therefrom.

FOUND DEAD.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Duncan Road, respecting the death of a Hindoo leper mendicant, apparently about 40 years of age. At 5 p.m. on Wednesday he was found lying dead on the footpath in Duncan Road. He had some rags and two brass cups with him. An open verdict was recorded.

LECTURE ON ABKARI.—Mr. Frederick Sessions, of London, will deliver an address on the Temperance and Abkari questions in the hall of the Money School, Dhobi Talao, this afternoon at half-past five. Mr. Sessions, although a stranger to Bombay, is well known at home in temperance and political circles, and is an eloquent speaker.

THEFT AT RIPON ROAD.—The shop of Jassa Jugroop, a Marwarree pawnbroker, at Ripon Road, was broken into on Wednesday night, and two wooden boxes containing gold and silver ornaments and cash of the collective value of Rs. 89 stolen. The two boxes were subsequently found lying broken open, minus their contents, in an adjoining gully.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday Inspector Cobb charged Nazur Syud Latiff, a noted character, against whom there appeared a register of thirteen previous convictions, before Mr. P. Ryan, with being a person of notorious bad livelihood, found loitering about the native town at nights, and with no ostensible means of subsistence. Accused on failing to find the necessary security for his future good behaviour, was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

CRICKET MATCH.—A cricket match was played at Colaba, on Tuesday last, between the Baronet and Colaba Garrison cricket clubs, which resulted in a win for the latter by 11 runs. In the first innings the Baronet scored 56 against 67 of their opponents. Davis played well for his side and contributed 23. The bowling of Messrs. Pavri, Tapia, and Davis was also remarkably good. In the second innings, the Baronet scored 132, with ten wickets down. The chief scorers were Messrs. Bapasola 43, Pavri 32 not out, and Dubash 11.

THEFT OF SUGAR-CANES.—Raghoo Luximon was yesterday charged at the Girgaum Police Court by Inspector Cobb, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing nine sugarcanes, valued at 8 annas, the property of Muckund Govind, a fruit-seller, from his shop at Mazagon Road, on Tuesday night last. The accused was arrested with the stolen property in his possession while making off with the sugar-canes after stealing them that night. Raghoo, on pleading guilty to the charge and also admitting one previous conviction, was convicted and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

DISMISSED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Ajimal Kesar, Revenue and Police patil of mauze Oghan, taluka Viramgam, in the Ahmedabad Collectorate, having been convicted under sections 146 and [illegible] Indian Penal Code, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity; and Nilkant Lingo, Revenue and Police patil of mauze Bagedgeri, taluka Kalghatgi, in the Dharwar Collectorate, having been dismissed from office on account of grave misconduct, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

ROBBING A CHILD OF ITS ORNAMENT.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, Inspector Nolan charged Rama Sutwar, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing a gold neck ornament from the person of the child of Bhickoo Shivram, on Monday evening last. Bhickoo, on the evening in question, with his child in his arms, was at the Albert Museum, when the accused came from behind and suddenly cut away the gold neck ornament, and was making off with it, when he was pursued, seized, and handed over to the police, with the stolen ornament in his possession. Rama, on pleading guilty to the charge, and also admitting one previous conviction, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—An inquest was held by the Coroner on Wednesday, respecting the death of Gunnoo Govind, a rekla driver, aged 40 years, at Shaik Boodun Cumroodin Street. He was addicted to drink, and for the past six months suffered from difficulty of breathing and pains in his chest. On Wednesday morning while at his master's stable at that locality he suddenly dropped down and died. The verdict was that the death of Gunnoo Govind was caused by heart disease.—Another inquest was held on Wednesday by the Coroner, at Frere Road, respecting the death of Balloo Mahadoo, a police constable, aged 45 years. For the last four months he suffered from pains in his chest, cough, and difficulty of breathing. On Tuesday, at about midnight, while going his rounds at Frere Road, he suddenly dropped down in a faint and died in a few seconds. A verdict of heart disease was recorded.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the Coroner on Wednesday, at the G. I. P. Railway Infirmary at Byculla, respecting the death of Bhow Natha, a labourer in the goods yard of the B. B. and C. I. Railway at Carnac Bunder, aged 25 years. At about 10-15 a.m. on Wednesday, an engine on the G. I. P. Railway, driven by David George Radford, was coming from Boree Bunder to Byculla, and when passing through the Carnac Bridge, the deceased who was under cover of the bridge, stepped out on the permanent-way, and before the driver could give him warning by the steam whistle, he was knocked down by the engine and thrown into an open drain near the outer rail. The engine at once was stopped, and the engine-driver picked up the deceased, who was lying unconscious and moaning; placed him on his engine and took him to the Byculla station; whence he was removed to the Railway Infirmary, where he died a quarter of an hour after admission. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

## FRESH OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA.

THE outbreak of Cholera in the villages around the Santa Cruz Station which led to the camp of the 4th Rifles being struck, and the men returning to Bombay without delay, has not confined its ravages to these localities alone, but has broken out afresh in the extensive fishermen settlement of Danda, prostrating a large number of the unfortunate villagers. Of the numerous families that comprise this settlement one or the other of the members have been carried off by this dreadful disease, and during the last few weeks three and four deaths per day have been reported. The fishermen have been panic, striken, and are fleeing with their families into the outlying settlement and districts, taking along with them their boats and fishing tackle. The malady is still raging, and the hitherto thickly populated settlement of Danda is now almost deserted; its occupants flying both by sea and rail to escape.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every, where at 1s ½ per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo. American Drug Company, Limited, 36, Farringdon Road, London.

## CRISTMAS DINNERS IN BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS DAY was celebrated in Bombay with the usual festivites. The vessels in the harbour wer dressed with flags; and the festivities afloat corresponded in character with those on land. In the afternoon, dinner was provided for the inmates of the Sailors' Home, the Government Workhouse, and the Strangers' Home. It must be remarked that the dinner at the Sailors' Home was provided for seamen at their own expense; while the other two institutions had to depend upon contributions from charitably disposed citizens.

THE SAILORS' HOME.

A very good dinner was provided at the institution, and the zeal and solicitude with which the Superintendent looked to every detail which might contribute to its success, were acknowledged in handsome terms by those who partook of it. In the main western porchway, a pretty display of evergreens, palm leaves, and festoons of flowers, as well as bunches of blossoms, cheered the heart of honest Jack even in this distant land from "Sweet Home," the happy recollections associated with which must have filled his mind during the day. In the vestibule, amidst a good show of palm leaves and ever-greens, was displayed the shield of the Home. The dinner provided in the neat dining-hall on the ground-floor left nothing more to be desired under the circumstances. Soup, fowls, ham, ducks, surloin beef, saddle mutton, suckling pig, &c., were done ample justice to, and washed down with the aid of bottled beer and a glass of brandy per man; and aerated waters, plum-puddings, Christmas cakes, and fruit followed, and each man was provided with a plug of tobacco and a long clay-pipe. Several toasts were drunk in the hearty, free manner in which Jack loves to demonstrate his loyalty and good feeling. Every thing passed off very satisfactorily.

THE STRANGERS' HOME.

The inmates of the above Home, situated in Love Lane, Byculla, were treated on Christmas Day to breakfast, dinner and supper, provided from the funds of the institution, in a sumptuous manner, through the order of Captain Walshe, the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the Society, who is at present absent from Bombay. The Home was tastefully decorated for the occasion, and presented a gay appearance. The dinner was a good and substantial one, consisting, amongst other dishes, of the recognised Christmas fare, roast beef and plum pudding, &c., and a bottle of light bitter ale to each man, as well as half a pound of tobacco. The men expressed their gratitude to the Society and to Captain T. J. B. Atkinson, the present Superintendent of the Home, for its benefits to them, and especially for the dinner. Captain Atkinson was also heartily cheered and thanked at the close of the dinner for the pains he had taken for the entertainment of the strangers, about thirteen in number, located in the Home.

THE GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE.

The Europeans at the Government Workhouse, Byculla, of whom there are at present thirty-three in number, had their annual treat on Christmas Day, through the liberality of those who had kindly responded to the appeal of Mr. Higgins, the Acting Governor of the institution. The men were supplied with three good and substantial meals during the day, and were further gratified with a bottle of beer and a supply of tobacco for each man, and they expressed their gratitude to their well-wishers. The breakfast was excellent. The dinner consisted of joints of roast mutton, boiled beef, a pig roasted whole, and roast fowls, with boiled potatoes and vegetables of all varieties in season, cakes, fruit &c., in abundance. The supper in the evening was a cold supper with coffee. The glass, crockery ware, cutlery, spoons and forks, &c., for the occasion, were supplied free of charge by Messrs. Luda Ebrahim and Co. of Bellasis Road, Byculla. The Revd. R. H. Squires visited the Workhouse while the men were at dinner.

## PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Kaiser-i-Hind, Captain G. W. Atkinson, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi and Marseilles, with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mr and Mrs E W Hutt and infant
Mrs Steward
Miss Butchart
Revd H Clark
Mr C S Jarvis
Mr Dredge
Mr Burgess
Genl Sir Francis Norman
Mr A J Molloy

FOR BRINDISI.

[illegible]
Brigade-Surgeon A N Hoget
Mr and Mrs G Knox
Mr J P Sneyd
[illegible]
Mr G Anderson
Mr Mackenzie

FOR GIBRALTAR.—Mrs Lucas.

FOR ADEN.—Col F J Wise.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s. s. Assam, Captain G. W. F. Browne, 3rd January 1890.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Hon'ble G R and Mrs Vernon, Mr A Filley, Mr and Mrs A Keyser and infant, and Mr and Mrs G B Glenny.
FOR LONDON.—Mr A M Lawson and Mr Chas Bradlaugh, M P.
FOR BRINDISI.—Mr A Reed and Sir William Wedderburn, MP.

Per s. s. Thames, Captain W. A. Seaton, 10th Jan. 1890.

FOR BRINDISI.—Lieut A Beale, Surgn-Major D N Parakh and Rev. H Grey.
FOR LONDON.—Mrs Oldham and child, and Miss Haig.

Per s. s. Ganges, Captain T. I. Alderton, 24th Jan. 1890.

FOR LONDON.—Col E Maude and Mrs Blathwayt and infant.
FOR BRINDISI.—Mr R I Morgan.

Per s. s. Assam, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, 31st Jan. 1890.

FOR ISMALIA.—Mr and Mrs W N Potter, Miss Potter, Miss Ward, Mrs F A Brown, Miss M J Roe, Mr Robert Kolisch, Mr W Jackson, Mr Chas J Gilles, Mr J O Morris, and Mr J O Hutchinson.

Per s. s. Oriental, Captain R. Stewart, 7th Feb 1890

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr J A Nigroponte, Mr H S King, M P, Mr L W Alexander, Mr J Hennessy, Mr Thos Grant, Mr Gregor Grant, Mr F G Davidson, Mr and Mrs J. Chisholm, Mr H Holland Burne, Mr McKie, Mr and Mrs A Lambrinondi, Viscount Marsham, A D C., and Mr and Mrs D H Macfarlane.
FOR LONDON.—Mr W Siddons.
FOR SUEZ.—Mrs R H J Townsend and Miss Nichols.

Per s. s. Siam, Captain H. T. Weighell, 14th Feb. 1890.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Mr W Birkmyre.

Per s. s. Clyde, Captain J. L. Parfitt, 21st Feb. 1890.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr and Mrs Frizelle, Miss Frizelle, Canon and Mrs Wilberforce, Miss Wilberforce, Lieut E Milner, Mr and Mrs H G Bayne, Mr and Mrs Sykes, and Miss Sykes.

Per s. s. Assam, Captain G. W. F. Browne, 28th Feb. 1890.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Mrs Gilbert and child.

Per s. s. Peninsular, Capt. W. J. Webber, 7th March 1890.

FOR LONDON.—Mrs Ross Scott, Miss Imerson, Rt Hon H and Mrs Childers, Mr T K and Miss Ashworth, Mr and Mrs C H Mereik and child, Mr and Mrs Robt Clark, Mr C Kindersley, Mrs Slaughter and infant, and Revd R Kennedy.
FOR BRINDISI.—Lord and Lady Claude Hamilton, Mr and Mrs W Malling Grant, Mr and Mrs W W Carlile, Mr and Mrs Scaramanja, Mr H Calthorpe, Countess of Strathmore, two Ladies Lyon, Mr Jessuf, Mr J T Petrocobrino, Mr M M Macdonald, Mr and Mrs W A Willis, Col and Mrs D Henning, Miss Langworthy, Major and Mrs Humphrey, Mrs Durst, Mr H Miller, Mr V Schlager, Mr and Mrs S S Brittain, Mr E Solano, Mrs and Miss Chardon, Mr J P Thomas, Miss Peason and Miss Hargreaves.

Per s. s. Siam, Capt. H. T. Weighell, 18th March, 1890.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Col W R Bunbury, Mr Savage, Mrs Candy, Mr Maugles, Mr Robt H Elliot, Mr and Mrs R Hulton, Mr H N Brown, and Mr Rudston Brown.

Per s. s. Sutlej, Capt. W. D. Worcester, 21st March, 1890.

FOR BRINDISI.—Col A F Laughton, CB, Mr and Mrs Jas Gray, Col R Thynne and Col Honl H Eaton.
FOR LONDON.—Mrs Crawley-Boevey and child.

Per s. s. Assam, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, 28th March 1890.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Mr and Mrs W Ashburn.

Per s. s. Marsilia, Capt. C. Fraser, 4th April 1890.

FOR ADEN.—Mr E C Baker, Miss Baker, Miss Chavasse, Mrs Porter, and Mrs Herbert Wright.
FOR BRINDISI.—Col A G Begbie and Mr and Mrs F Yorksmith.

MAJOR W. PITT, R.E., deputy manager, North-Western Railway, and Mr. J. S. Brown, officiating deputy manager, North-Western Railway, have been appointed first-class third-grade Executive Engineers.

*Holloway's Pills and Ointment.*—Travellers to and from distant climes would do well to bear in mind that these changes and the altered diet and surroundings of their lives entail manifold risks to health. Occasions are sure to arise in which they will need a remedy such as these renowned Pills and Ointment, and no traveller by land or sea should ever fail to have a supply at hand. Then he may truly be said to have a physician always at his call for the various emergencies of travel. Chills and fevers should be promptly treated, and the printed directions should be carefully studied at the commencement of any illness, for Holloway's remedies can be safely used in al climates.

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE INDIAN POLITICAL AGENCY.

IN a letter from Mr. A. O. Hume, portions of which we published a few days since, the following account of the receipts and expenditure of the Indian Political Agency in 1888 is given:—

RECEIPTS.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. Hume, in all | 644 | 17 | 2¼ |
| Mr. W. C. Bonnerji | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| Madras, in all | 300 | 3 | 9 |
| Behar, in all | 39 | 4 | 11½ |
| Guzerat, in all | 29 | 0 | 6 |
| Berar | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| N. W. P. | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Punjab | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Sind, in all | 19 | 19 | 2 |
| Oudh | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Central Provinces, in all | 30 | 9 | 11 |
| Bengal | 102 | 18 | 7 |
| Benares | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Simla | 11 | 3 | 0 |
| Kashmir (through Mr. Sirkar) | 10 | 6 | 3 |
| Total | £1,538 | 3 | 4 |

EXPENDITURE.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Printing and distributing 10,000 copies of Madras Congress report | 539 | 15 | 0 |
| Printing other works | 272 | 15 | 0 |
| Cost of public meetings | 116 | 4 | 4 |
| Paid to the Private Secretary of Mr. Bradlaugh, for stationery | 7 | 7 | 0 |
| Fee to Mr. Digby | 400 | 0 | 0 |
| Fees to Clerks, &c. | 57 | 2 | 9 |
| Furniture | 27 | 7 | 7 |
| Miscellaneous | 117 | 11 | 0 |
| Total | £1,538 | 3 | 4 |

(Sd.) WM. DIGBY.

Examined with the accounts and vouchers and found correct.

(Sd.) W. ALLRÉY, A. C. A.

99, Gresham Street, London.

Certified that we have examined the accounts of the expenditure incurred in 1888 by the Indian Political Agency on behalf of the Indian National Congress. We have satisfied ourselves that all the sums debited have actually been expended as entered; we consider that the expenditure has been wisely directed for the furtherance of Indian public interests, and we are of opinion that Mr. Digby merits the thanks of the contributors to the funds, for the manner in which he has conducted their business.

(Sd.) W. S. CAINE, Chairman.
W. S. B. MCLAREN.
W. WEDDERBURN.
DADABHAI NAOROJI.

## BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, December 26.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

THE following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 31st Oct. 1889:—27th Bombay Infantry—Jamadar Surab Khan to be Subhedar, and Havaldar Yar Muhammad to be Jamadar (provisionally) vice Subhedar Bachal Khan, pensioned.

Lieut-Col and Col J R Strutt, S C, is admitted to the Colonel's allowance, with effect from the 20th Dec 1889.

The undermentioned officer of the Medical Staff is brought on the strength of the British Forces in the Bombay Command, with effect from the 17th Dec 1889, the date of his arrival at Bombay:—Surgeon [illegible], M D.

The services of Lieut T A Fischer, S C, 5th Regt Bo L I, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India.

Southern Maratha Railway Vol Rifle Corps—The undermentioned officer is permitted to resign his Commission:—Capt E Howell.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The leave for one year on medical certificate granted to the Venerable Archdeacon C F H Johnston, MA, has been commuted by the Secy of State for India into furlough without medical certificate for one year, one month and twenty-eight days.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb Vadilal Tarachand Parikh, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Erandol, having been deputed to assist the Subordinate Judge of Jalgaon, H E the Govr in Council is pleased to invest Rao Saheb Vadilal Tarachand Parikh, within the limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Subordinate Court of Jalgaon, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of Court of a Small Causes.

J Marshall, Esq, is appointed to be Supt of the Common Jail of Bombay for the Civil Side only.

Rao Bahadur Nilkant Bhagwant Moole, Huzur Depy Collr and Magistrate of the First Class in the Satara Dist, is appointed, in the place of the Collector of the district, to take part with the Sessions Judge of Satara in the preparation and making out of the list of persons qualified to serve as Jurors or Assessors at trials to be held before the Court of Sessions at Satara and in hearing objections to the said list and revising the same in accordance with law.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Khan Bahadur Ratanji Edalji Kanga, Dist Depy Collr and Magistrate of the First Class in the Dharwar Dist, to be a Visitor of the Dist Jail at Dharwar.

A'zam Krishnaji Vishnu Joshi, acting Head Karkun of taluka Khanapur in the district of Satara, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district.

Mr Atma[illegible] Vithal has been appointed to act as Clerk of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Panvel in the Thana Dist, with effect from the 1st proximo, during the absence of Mr Puroshotam Mahadev on privilege leave, or until further orders.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned officers to be Justices of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay:—Mr G S Curtis, C S, Actg Fourth Assist Political Resident, Aden; Lieut H D Merewether, Actg Fifth Assist Political Resident, Aden; and Lieut S H Godfrey, Actg Sixth Assist Political Resident, Aden.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Vithal Narayan Pathak, M A, on being relieved by Mr V A Modak, to act as Head Master, Surat High School, during the absence of Mr Uttamram Narbheram Mehtaji, or till further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr Sorabji Kharshedji Nariman, MD, BSc, Resident Vety Officer and Assist Professor of Vety Science, Bombay Vety College and Hospital, is allowed extraordinary leave of absence without allowances for two years from 3rd Jan 1890, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself thereof.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Sayad Nur-ud-din Khan, C S, to be Assist Collr at Surat on the expiration of his leave.

Mr Mohsin Badrudin Tyabji, C S, Assist Collr, Surat, to be Assist Collr in Sind on being relieved by Sayad Nur-ud-din Khan.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn K H Mistri to act as Civil Surgn, Broach.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn Major H W B Boyd, FRCSI, to act as Surgn, Gokaldas Tejpal Hospital, during the absence of Surgn-Major D N Parakh, or pending further orders.

Miss Annie Walke, LM & S, House Surgn, Kama Hospital, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month from 23rd Dec 1889.

Assist Surgn G M Dixon has been placed on general duty, Bombay, with effect from 7th Dec 1889.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Northern Division.

Mr. Kharsedji Ratonji Bomanji, CS, delivered over and Mr. William Allen, CS, received charge of the office of the Collr and Dist Magistrate, Broach, on the 14th inst.

Mr G W Cotgrave delivered over and Mr R M Kennedy, C S, received charge of the office of the Supt and Assist Supt of Police, Thana, on the 5th inst.

Rao Saheb Gulabbhai Kanthadji, Probationary Fourth Grade Mamlatdar of Pardi in the Surat Dist is confirmed in his appointment.

Mr R M Kennedy, CS, delivered over and Mr A R Maidment received charge of the offices of the Supt and Assist Supt of Police, Thana, on the 11th inst.

Mr H Woodward delivered over and Mr J M Campbell received charge of the offices of the Collector and Dist Magistrate, Panch Mahals, and Political Agent, Rewa Kantha and Narukot, on the 21st inst.

(Southern Division.)

Capt C W Napier and Lieut-Col J B Lawrence respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Cantonment Magistrate and Secy, Cantonment Committee, Belgaum, on 9th Dec 1889.

Rao Saheb Narayan Chintaman Pethe, B A, acting Mamlatdar of Alibag, on being relieved at Alibag by the permanent incumbent on the 21 inst, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Roha during the absence of Rao Saheb Parashram Balfal Shitut on sick leave for one month from the 14th idem.

## THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY, Dec. 26.—Observations taken at 8 a.m.—Explanation of Columns in the Table.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen and—that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometor during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade, or in a small shed with open sides, and a thached or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 A. M. The 6th column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The 7th column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 16th May to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

| STATIONS. | Barometric Pressure. | | | Wind. | | Temperature in Shade. | | | | | | Rainfall. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 8 a.m. | Change in past 24 hours. | Variation from mean of day. | Direction. | Rate per hour. | 8 a.m. | Maximum of past 24 hours. | Minimum of past 24 hours. | Variation from mean of day. | Humidity, 8 a.m. | Cloud. | Past 24 hours. | Since 1st Nov. to date. | Variation, 1st Nov. to date. |
| Delhi ... | 30·166 | + ·067 | + ·019 | Calm | 1 | 50·1 | 76·1 | 48·1 | +0·9 | 66 | ... | ... | ... | −0·36a |
| Agra ... | 30·161 | + ·073 | + ·004 | N W | 3 | 50·3 | 79·6 | 46·6 | −1·5 | 65 | ... | ... | ... | −0·15a |
| Allahabad ... | 30·144 | + ·046 | + ·005 | Calm | 1 | 53·1 | 77·0 | 46·7 | +0·2 | 93 | ... | ... | 0·01 | −0·56b |
| Jhansi ... | 30·141 | + ·068 | + ·024 | N W | 2 | 58·7 | 81·4 | 52·4 | +2·0 | 59 | ... | ... | ... | −0·22 |
| Jacobabad ... | 30·151 | + ·026 | + ·009 | Calm | 1 | 47·7 | 77·0 | 43·0 | +3·2 | 74 | 2 | ... | ... | ...c |
| Karachi ... | 30·133 | + ·087 | + ·002 | N E | 13 | 60·9 | 86·6 | 58·0 | +4·8 | 45 | ... | ... | 0·03 | +0·03a |
| Ajmere ... | 30·234 | + ·169 | + ·044 | Calm | 2 | 48·7 | 73·7 | 46·8 | +1·4 | 54 | ... | ... | ... | −0·13a |
| Deesa ... | 30·105 | + 0·67 | + 0·06 | E N E | 9 | 60·7 | 90·2 | 53·9 | +1·2 | 31 | ... | ... | ... | −0·10a |
| Rajkot ... | 30·067 | + 0·39 | + 0·30 | E N E | 3 | 62·5 | 88·9 | 52·0 | −0·1 | 50 | ... | ... | ... | −0·35a |
| Neemuch ... | 30·177 | + ·077 | + 0·25 | Calm | ... | 56·2 | 82·3 | 45·4 | −3·9 | 54 | ... | ... | ... | −0·20a |
| Indore ... | 30·158 | + ·065 | + 0·27 | Calm | 2 | 57·8 | 80·1 | 48·2 | −2·1 | 57 | ... | ... | ... | −0·59a |
| Saugor ... | ... | ... | ... | S E | 3 | 55·2 | 76·3 | 51·9 | +0·1 | 74 | ... | ... | ... | −1·49a |
| Jubbulpore ... | 30·173 | + ·044 | ... | S E | 1 | 51·5 | 77·9 | 44·4 | −0·8 | 78 | ... | ... | ... | −0·90a |
| Hoshangabad ... | 30·171 | + ·063 | — ·002 | E | 4 | 49·9 | 79·3 | 49·8 | −1·2 | 66 | ... | ... | ... | −1·21a |
| Khandva ... | 30·142 | + ·051 | + ·023 | N E | 3 | 56·8 | 83·2 | 44·5 | −5·6 | 51 | ... | ... | ... | −0·98a |
| Raipur ... | 30·096 | + ·019 | — ·074 | N N E | 6 | 65·7 | 84·0 | 59·7 | +7·7 | 74 | ... | ... | 0·01 | −1·01a |
| Nagpur ... | 30·088 | + ·044 | — ·035 | N | 5 | 64·1 | 83·2 | 55·8 | +3·0 | 50 | ... | ... | ... | −1·40a |
| Amraoti ... | 30·071 | + ·026 | — ·043 | E N E | 6 | 65·3 | 85·6 | 59·8 | +5·1 | 29 | ... | ... | ... | −1·46a |
| Akola ... | 30·103 | + ·038 | — ·030 | N E | 3 | 55·9 | 84·0 | 47·2 | −3·5 | 59 | ... | ... | ... | −1·91 |
| Surat ... | 30·058 | + ·026 | — ·006 | N | L | 59·5 | 88·6 | 53·1 | −4·2 | 68 | ... | ... | ... | −0·18a |
| Malegaon ... | 30·138 | + ·040 | + ·002 | Calm | 3 | 58·4 | 84·4 | 46·0 | −5·0 | 53 | ... | ... | ... | −1·11 |
| Bombay ... | 30·026 | + ·030 | — ·021 | E N E | 8 | 68·1 | 81·4 | 66·8 | −2·3 | 77 | ... | ... | ... | −0·71a |
| Poona ... | 30·149 | + ·036 | + ·007 | Calm | 5 | 55·7 | 86·5 | 47·5 | −6·4 | 44 | ... | ... | ... | −1·55a |
| Sholapur ... | 30·074 | — ·012 | — ·034 | W | 6 | 64·6 | 87·2 | 54·1 | −2·2 | 60 | ... | ... | ... | −1·66a |
| Ratnagiri ... | 29·988 | + ·002 | — ·024 | E | 5 | 74·8 | 87·9 | 60·9 | −6·1 | 69 | ... | ... | ... | −0·59a |
| Belgaum ... | 30·009 | — ·027 | — ·031 | N | 3 | 70·3 | 84·3 | 57·4 | −0·1 | 52 | ... | ... | 0·34 | −1·93a |
| Goa ... | 30·001 | ... | ... | E | 3 | 71·0 | 82·0 | 70·0 | ... | 95 | ... | ... | 0·04 | ...a |
| Karwar ... | 29·976 | — ·016 | — ·039 | N E | 3 | 63·5 | 86·2 | 60·1 | −6·3 | 85 | ... | ... | ... | −3·01a |
| Mangalore ... | 29·981 | + ·004 | — ·123 | E | 3 | 71·5 | 83·8 | 66·9 | −2·8 | 73 | ... | ... | 0·34 | −3·84 |
| Calicut ... | 29·973 | — ·002 | — ·027 | N N E | 5 | 74·0 | 85·2 | 67·7 | ... | 80 | ... | ... | 3·01 | −4·16a |
| Cochin ... | 29·985 | — ·006 | + ·007 | Calm | M | 78·0 | 86·2 | 70·7 | −1·5 | 78 | ... | ... | 7·92 | −1·36d |
| Bangalore ... | 30·012 | + ·015 | — ·064 | W | 3 | 68·0 | 79·0 | 63·0 | +5·3 | 63 | 7 | ... | 0·33 | −4·04a |
| Secunderabad ... | 30·[illegible] | — ·021 | — ·102 | N | 7 | 69·5 | 84·2 | 65·9 | +10·9 | 75 | 3 | ... | 0·30 | −1·79a |
| Masulipatam ... | 29·899 | + ·042 | — ·173 | N N E | 6 | 75·7 | 80·6 | 73·0 | +7·8 | 89 | 10 | 0·07 | 2·37 | −5·84a |
| Bellary ... | 30·021 | ... | — ·047 | N N W | 5 | 71·5 | 87·5 | 68·9 | +9·4 | 56 | 4 | ... | 0·66 | −1·64 |
| Cuddapah ... | 29·944 | — 0·33 | ... | S S W | ... | 75·8 | 89·1 | 70·2 | ... | 82 | 10 | ... | 2·52 | −3·37f |
| Madras ... | 29·921 | — ·002 | — ·136 | W S W | 6 | 76·3 | 87·8 | 75·7 | +6·1 | 87 | 10 | 0·14 | 13·81 | −9·43d |
| Coimbatore ... | 29·991 | + ·009 | — ·070 | S S W | 2 | 70·0 | 88·7 | 65·8 | +0·4 | 85 | 3 | ... | 1·52 | −4·02c |
| Trichinopoly ... | 29·951 | + ·005 | — ·088 | W S W | 3 | 75·7 | 92·6 | 70·8 | +2·8 | 84 | 4 | ... | 5·04 | −3·42 |
| Negapatam ... | 29·936 | + ·017 | — ·077 | S S W | 4 | 79·4 | 90·1 | 75·8 | +4·4 | 88 | 7 | ... | 14·85 | −14·97c |
| Colombo ... | 29·976 | + ·003 | ... | S W | 6 | 81·5 | 84·5 | 70·5 | ... | 73 | 1 | ... | 15·92 | −3·69c |

In column Wind rate per hour, L = Light, M, Moderate, F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy. *a* Fine clear weather. *b* Foggy. *c* Fine weather with passing clouds. *d* Sea smooth. *e* Threatening weather. *f* Dark gloomy weather.

SUMMARY.—With a few local and unimportant exceptions, the barometer has risen at all stations. The rise has been rapid at Neemuch, Karachi, and Ajmere, brisk at Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Allahabad and Masulipatam, and moderate or slight over the rest of the country. The cyclonic storm in the Bay appears to be passing northwards and its centre to-day lies approximately to the north-eastwards of Masulipatam. The baric gradients are rather steep over the country lying between latitudes 12° and 24°. Pressure is above the normal in the Punjab, the North-West Provinces, Sind, Rajputana, Central India and also locally at Khandwa, Malegaon, Poona and Cochin, but continues below it in all other districts. The deficiency is still very considerable on the Coromandel Coast, more particularly at Masulipatam. Winds are west-south-westerly in the south of the Peninsula, northerly at Bellary, Secunderabad, Belgaum, Surat and Nagpur, westerly at Sholapur and north-easterly in other districts. Winds appear to have been generally light to fresh, and this morning's observations indicate a probable increase in wind force at Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Amraoti and Raipur. The maximum temperature is below the mean for the season on the Malabar Coast, but continues to be generally above it over the rest of the country. The highest maximum reading was 93° at Trichinopoly. The night temperature is very hot in the Madras Presidency and [illegible] so in the Punjab, the North-West Provinces, Sind, Rajputana, and at a few stations in the Central Provinces; in all other districts it continues to be generally cooler than usual at this time of the year. The lowest night temperature was 44° at Jubbulpore. Humidity has risen at most stations, but skies are cloudy to overcast in the Madras Presidency. Very light rain has fallen at Masulipatam and Madras, but there has been none at any other station. The weather on the East Coast is stormy and in the Madras Presidency the high night temperatures and the increase of humidity and cloud proportion indicate conditions favourable for local showers. In the remaining districts the weather continues to be fine and clear.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Lindula, 2,199 tons, Captain W W Allen, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with the same bottom cargo.

THE P & O Co's s s Canton, 2,044 tons, Captain J F Angus, sailed on last Wednesday for London &c. with a general cargo.

THE Coasting s s Kaveri, 543 tons, Nakoda, arrived, in harbour on Tuesday evening from Mangalore, with a general cargo, and 756 deck passengers.

THE s s Abeona, 1,404 tons, Capt Jas. Lewis, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from London via Port Said, and Aden, with a general cargo, and 30 tons gunpowder.

THE Coasting s s Hindoo, 25 tons, Captain G J Baker, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Cutch Mandvie, with a general cargo, and 300 deck passengers on board.

THE B I S N Co's s s Warora, 2,554 tons, Captain O R Mitchell, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain F J Raffin, will sail to-day for Aden, Massova, Suakim and Jedda, with a general cargo, and 110 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Henry Bolckow, 639 tons, Captain W McAdam, will sail to-day for Port Natal via Delagoabay, with a general cargo, 30 cabin passengers, and 170 deck passengers on board.

THE s s Sullamut, 2,414 tons, Captain J W Webber, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Middlesborough with railway materials, and Mr. Hajee Joosub Peerbhoy as cabin passenger. She is consigned to Messrs. Balladina and Co.

THE s s Knight of St John, 2,248 tons, Captain J Bens, arrived in harbour on Wednesday morning from Cardiff via Suez with 3,702 tons coals and Revd I Walters, as cabin passenger. She is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Malda, 1,269 tons, Captain John Nash, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col A T Fraser, Mr and Mrs Richmond, and 6 native gentlemen, and 30 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Busheer, 538 tons, Captain G F Simpson, sailed yesterday for Marmagao, &c., with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs James Jardine, the Hon'ble F L Latham, Mr W E Jardine, Mr W M Simpson, and three deck passengers.

### VESSELS IN DOCKS.—DECEMBER 26.

PRINCE'S DOCK

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | Sheds. | Company or Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| s.s. Euro | 1531 | Elliott | A | Finlay Muir & Co. |
| „ H. Bolckow. | 639 | McAdam | C | B & P S N Co. |
| „ King Arthur | 1047 | Raffin | D | B and P S N Co. |
| „ Clan Macdonald | 1716 | Rule | K | Finlay Muir & Co. |
| „ Twickenham | 1808 | Cox | M | J Mackintosh & Co. |
| „ Jona | 1648 | Cranston | P | C. Edulji. |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | No. | Company or Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| „ Iran | 2316 | Delargy | 3 | Edward Bates & Co |
| „ Kashgar | 1555 | Brown | 6 | P & O Co. |
| „ Imperatrix | 2140 | Egger | 7 | A H L S N Co. |
| „ Busheer | 539 | Simpson | 9 | B I S N Co. |
| „ Lindula | 2199 | Allen | 10 | B I S N Co. |
| „ Lycia | 2035 | Fletcher | 12 | K Nixon & Co. |
| „ Aston Hall | 2214 | Fowler | 13 | E. Bates & Co. |

### ARRIVALS.

| Dec. | Vessel. | Commander | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 24 | Kaveri (s) | Nakoda | Mangalore. |
| 25 | Kt. of St. John (s) | Bens | Cardiff, Nov 29. |
| | Malda (s) | Nash | Calcutta, Nov 30. |
| | Hindoo (s) | Baker | Cutch Mandvie. |
| | Abeona (s) | Lewis | London, Nov 15. |
| 26 | Sullamut (s) | Webber | Middlesborough. |
| | Warora (s) | Mitchell | Calcutta, Dec 4. |
| | I. M. S. Clive | Chopland | Rangoon, Dec 17. |

### DEPARTURES.

| Dec. | Vessel. | Commander | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | Canton (s) | Angus | London, &c. |
| 26 | Busheer (s) | Simpson | Marmagao, &c. |
| | Lindula (s) | Allen | Calcutta. |
| | Calder (s) | Fairweather | Persian Gulf. |

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:
Steamer Aston Hall, for Liverpool and Port Said.
„ Hindoo, for Cutch Mandvie, &c.

The following vessels cleared yesterday:—
Steamer King Arthur, Captain Raffin, for Aden, Massova, &c.
„ Henry Bolckow, Capt. McAdam, for Port Natal

## DAILY EXPORTS.—DEC. 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Aston Hall s—185 bales cotton, David, Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—34 cwts gum, Nurpal Mowjee; 120 cwts gum, Sowjee Narpal; 8 cwts moyo teeth and 300 lbs tortoise shell, Ebram Passianee and Co; 3 cwts ivory, Heerjeebhoy Khakoo; 1,431 lbs garnets, K Joosub Datoswamy; 17¼ cwts mother-o-pearl shell, Allimamed Hassun.

FOR HAVRE.

Kt Errant s—800 cwts horns, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Durham s—112 cwts myrabollams, Surjee Pragjee

FOR HAMBURG.

Ebro s—199¾ cwts mustard seed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GHENT.

Ebro s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Lycia s—220 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 1 bale cotton, and 1,000¼ cwts gingellyseed, A Blascheck and Co; 96 bales cotton and 4 bales waste twist, R B Brothers

Iran s—400 bales cotton and 1,000¼ cwts gingellyseed, A Blascheck and Co; 2,001 cwts rapeseed and 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Twickenham s—64 cwts cloves, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—1,100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 330 bales cotton, A Sabapathy Moodeliar and Co.

Imperatrix s—110 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 220 bales cotton, A Sabapathy Moodeliar and Co; 520 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 220 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

Dora Foster s—140 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Imperatrix s—50 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 201½ cwts cloves, R Cadebhoy.

Dora Foster s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythel and Co; 1,000 tons old iron, P Naserwanjee and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kashgar s—50 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 14¼ cwts cloves, T Essoofally; 83 cwts sharkfins and 32 cwts fishmaws, L Chuttoo.

FOR KOBE.

Kashgar s—50 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 116 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 24.

Treeve, Major, Bengal, 1st Border Regt, from Amritsar.

DECEMBER 25.

Browne, Lieut, Bengal, 1st Suffolk Regt, on sick leave from Jhansi.
Bower, Lieut, Bengal, on leave, from Nowgong.
Bowly, Lieut, Ms, 21st Hussars, on sick leave, from Bangalore.
Wegg Prossen, Lieut, Bengal, late 1st Battn Rifle Brigd, on retirement, from Barielly.
Peach, Lieut, Ms, 3rd M L I, on leave, from Madras.

DECEMBER 26.

Lynch, Lt-Col, Bo, 1st Grendr, on leave.
Carey, Lieut, Bengal, 19th B L, on sick leave, from Meerut.
Kelly, Captain, Bengal Border Regt, on sick leave, from Sialkote.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 26.

Graham, Captain, Bo, 2nd Mid Regt, on leave, to Kamptee.

DECEMBER 27.

Lynch, Lieut-Col, Bo, 1st Gren, on leave.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY,
Commanding, Bo. Vol. R. Corps.
Bombay, 27th December, 1889.

The 1st and 2nd class Ranges at Coorla will be reserved for the All India Rifle Association from to-day until the 31st instant, both days inclusive.

By order,
T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain, and
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

MENTHODYNE relieves headache and neuralgic pains. Re. 1. PHILLIPS & Co. Ld., Bombay and Poona.

## FIFTH INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

NOTICE.

THE CONGRESS will commence TO-DAY'S PROCEEDINGS at 1 p.m., instead of at 11 a.m.

DINSHAW EDULJI WACHA,
For Secretaries, Reception Committee.

## FIFTH INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

NOTICE.

THERE will be a SPECIAL ASSEMBLAGE of the Members of the Congress on SATURDAY AFTERNOON Commencing at 6-30, when Mr. CHARLES BRADLAUGH, M.P., will RECEIVE ADDRESSES from all parts of India.

Visitors and Delegates are requested to be in their places by 6 p.m.

DINSHAW EDULJEE WACHA,
For Secretaries, Reception Committee.

## INDIAN TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

FREDERICK SESSIONS, Esq., of London, The Rev. THOMAS EVANS and other gentlemen WILL ADDRESS a PUBLIC MEETING in the HALL of the MONEY SCHOOL, Dhobi Talao, THIS (FRIDAY) AFTERNOON, at 5-30 p.m. All interested in the TEMPERANCE and ABKARI QUESTIONS are cordially invited.

S. TOMLINSON,
A. D. MODY.
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

27th December, 1889.

JEHANGIR J. CURSETJI, M.D.,
L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.,
SURGEON-ELECTRICIAN AND AURAL SURGEON,
Late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Ear Hospital and West End Hospital for Nervous Diseases, London,
CAN BE CONSULTED FOR
DISEASES OF THE EAR, NOSE, AND THROAT,
From 3 to 5 p.m.
10, CHURCH GATE STREET.

FOR SALE,
BEST WHITNEY BLANKETS,
GUARANTEED PURE WOOL,
In White or Scarlet, and in various sizes.
JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., Ld.,
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS
AND BILLIARD-TABLE MAKERS.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST.
(TWELVE YEARS WITH THE [illegible]
MR. E. M. WALTON.)
27, MEDOW STREET,
OPPOSITE NEUBERG & Co.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES
ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when all other drugs have failed.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10: Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horseshoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.
The CHEAPEST material ever offered, from the BEST makers.

BRUSH DYNAMO, 16 Arc Lights (2,000 candle-power each).. Rs. 800
Do. do. 10 „ „ do. 500
EDISON do. 65 Incandescent Lamps, (20 c. p.)... 400
GRAMME do. 20 Arc Lights of 500 c.p. each or 200 Incan. Lights of 20 c. p. 500
GRAMME DYNAMO, 10 Incandescent Lamps of 20 c. p... 180
GASSNER Dry Cells. No Chemicals. Always ready. Lasts for ever.
INCANDESCENT Lamps, 3, 5, 10 and 20 c. p.
INSULATED CABLE, from 6 annas per yard.
Do. WIRE „ 1 anna „

F. FISCHER & Co.

NOTICE.
NOW OPEN
NEWLY BUILT HOTEL AT LANOWLEE.

VISITORS to KHANDALLA and LANOWLEE are respectfully requested to bear in mind that the LANOWLEE GYMKHANA HOTEL, is now OPEN and READY and has been fitted and FURNISHED with COSTLY INLAID FURNITURE and all the necessary improvements to ensure the comfort of guests. The Bedrooms, both single and double, are large and airy, and the Manager has spared neither trouble nor expense to make it really a First-class Hotel and the best on the hill. The Dining and Drawing Rooms are large and airy.

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

The Bungalow, which has been recently built and named "La Belle Vue," is situated on an elevation, on Khandalla way, commanding an excellent view, and is laid out with a splendid Garden and Fernery.

On due notice being given to the Manager, he is prepared to arrange all necessaries for shooting or picnic parties, or riding or driving excursions.

The Hotel is open to European Ladies and Gentlemen only. For terms, &c., apply to

"THE MANAGER,"
Lanowlee Gymkhana Hotel.

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

## BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 26.

THERE has been little doing during the three days which the holidays have left to business since the date of our last weekly report. A little ready new Cotton has been taken for local consumption, and less by exporters, and the tone of the market has been quiet, but steady at previous rates. The Wheat and Seed markets have also been quiet on the whole with little doing, though the former became firm at the beginning of the week in presence of a better demand for some descriptions at slightly enhanced prices. Exchange, which was steady at some improvement in rates when last mail left, afterwards became quiet though still fairly steady, and closed for the holidays at an advance of 1-32d. on our last quotations for Bank and Private Bills. Government Paper is ⅛ lower in Four per cents. Freights have been quiet, but with more inquiry for tonnage, and an upward tendency in rates. Ready business in Imports is more languid than before, owing to the holidays, and there is no increase in the arrival orders going forward, the outlook generally offering but little inducement to further ventures.

MONEY.—The weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay issued at the beginning of the week disclosed a reduction in the Cash Balance to some 105¼ lakhs, making a decrease of nearly 44½ lakhs since the date of the previous return, which was no more than might have been expected, looking to the ordinary expansion of the trade demand natural at this season of the year, and to the withdrawals which generally take place in anticipation of the closing of the Banks for the Christmas and New Year holidays. The principal item which went to make the heavy falling off in the Bank's balance was Private Deposits, which had decreased by over 24½ lakhs; but there had also been an increase of over 13¾ lakhs in Bills Discounted, and an addition of some 4 lakhs to Loans. The minimum rate remains at 5 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE was very steady on last mail day and closed at an advance of 1-32d. on the previous evening's final quotations. A fair amount of Merchants' Paper came out early in the day at 1s. 5 1-16d. for three months' sight Credits, for this month and for January delivery; and Bank Telegraphic was done for transfer after the 15th proximo, at 1s. 4⅞d. The week closed with a steady market at Friday's final quotations for ready business, and Bank demand having been quoted at 1s. 4 29-32d. for January-February delivery, and Telegraphic at 1s. 4⅞d. for transfer in this same months. Scarcely anything was doing in this market, however, and, as far as business was concerned, the Christmas holidays may be said to have commenced. The tone was quieter on Monday owing to Silver having receded 1-16d. per oz. in London, and some forward business was done in three months' sight Private Paper at 1s. 5 1-16d. Ready Telegraphic was quoted at 1s. 4 27-32d., but January-February transfer was available at 1s. 4⅞d., and the market closed fairly steady for the holidays. Telegrams to hand yesterday reported the sale of 31 lakhs of Council Bills (collected a day before the usual time on account of the holidays), at 1s. 4 13-16d., which shows a decline of 1-32d. on last Wednesday's rate, and 1-16d. on that of the extra allotment on the following day; and of 4 lakhs of Wire Transfers at last week's rate of 1s. 4⅞d. A further decline of 1-16d. in Silver, making the price 4[illegible] 13-16d. is also reported, but as the Banks remain closed to-day for the holidays the effect of these advices can not be shown till to-morrow, and meantime we quote last Monday's final quotations as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on Demand | | ...1s. 4 7-8d. | per rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic | | ...1s. 4 27-32d. | „ |
| Do. | 3 months' sight | ...1s. 4 31-32d. | „ |
| Do. | 4 do. | ...1s. 5 | „ |
| Do. | 6 do. | ...1s. 5 3-32d. | „ |
| Credits | 3 do. | ...1s. 5 3-32d. | „ |
| Do. | 6 do. | ...1s. 5 7-32d. | „ |
| Documents | 3 do. | ...1s. 5 1-8d. | „ |
| Do. | 6 do. | ...1s. 5 1-4d. | „ |
| Francs | 3 do. | ...180 | „ |
| Do. | 6 do | ...181½ | „ |

GOVERNMENT PAPER was quiet where last mail left, with little doing on any line; but the cash price of Fours, which opened at 98¼, advanced 1-16 per cent. closing at 98 5-16, quotations for the next two accounts remaining at 98¼ and 98 1-16, respectively. On Saturday the market was quiet and weak, and the cash price of Fours was quoted throughout the day at 98¼, while for the coming settlement, the rate receded to 98 3-16, and for the February account to 98. In presence of the large falling off in the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance, the market was weak and declining on Monday the cash price of Fours, which was quoted in the earlier part of the day at 98 3-16, having receded to 98⅛ at closing for the holidays; while for the next two accounts 98⅛ and 97 15-16, respectively, were named. The rate for 4½ per cent. Paper has remained at 102½, nominal, throughout the week.

SHARES generally have been quiet on the days when the market has been open; but the downward movement of Cotton Mill scrip continues and, compared with our quotations of last Thursday evening, we have to report a decline of Rs. 60 in Britannia; of Rs. 50 in Madras United; of Rs. 25 each in Victoria, Star of India, New Great Eastern, and Jubilee; of Rs. 15 in Western India; of Rs. 10 each in Soonderdas, Oriental, James Greaves, Coorla, and Bellary; and of Rs. 5 each in Leopold, Framji Petit, and City of Bombay. In Press shares Colaba are Rs. 7½ lower; Mofussil have declined Rs. 2½. In others, Clydesdale Dyeing are Rs. 4 lower, as also are Port Canning, and Kemp and Co. Bank of Bombay shares have declined Rs. 10 per share.

### IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—We have no change whatever to report in the position of Grey Goods, though the holidays have interfered with business in the latter part of the week. The Bazaar has remained open but the wholesale demand is next to nil. Prices are the same as before, all round; as they are also for Bleached, Dyed Turkey Red, and Printed Goods, the clearances of all for the week not aggregating more than 2,200 packages. Local Goods are also quite unaltered in value, and have changed hands to the extent of about 1,000 bales.

YARNS.—Imported Twist has been dull, only a small business having been reported; but prices are quite unchanged. The market for Local spinnings also is very dull, and China buyers are averse to making purchases even at reduced rates. Spinners are more eager to sell, but they do not care to make any concession beyond 3-16 anna per lb. to which some of them have agreed rather than go into stock. About 1,500 bales have been taken during the week.

METALS.—A moderate business was passing in Copper in the earlier part of the week under review, and the market was firm in tone; Yellow Metal was also taken to a moderate extent on a steady market, but prices of both remain as before. Iron is neglected, but pretty steady at previous quotations for all descriptions.

COAL.—There has been no change in this market since the date of our last report. A cargo of Powell's Duffryn Cardiff of about 5,000 tons, for January-February shipment, is reported to have been sold at Rs. 20½ per ton; but buyers now quote four to eight annas under this rate without, however, finding sellers. Re-sales of Davison's West Hartley have been made at Rs. 18 per ton. We quote:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Powell's Duffryn ......... | Rs. 20½ | per ton. |
| Davison's West Hartley... | „ 18 | „ |
| Scotch Do. ............... | „ 14½ | „ |

### EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The tone of this market has been quiet, but prices have remained steady during the days on which any business to speak of has been transacted. The local mills have been buyers to a small, and exporting houses to a smaller, extent, of ready new Bengals and Oomra varieties; but no forward demand has been felt, and beyond a few transactions between native operators, nothing has transpired on this line. The principal purchases of ready stuff reported since last Thursday have consisted of new Bengals at prices ranging from Rs. 178 to Rs. 197, according to quality; Julgaum, at Rs. 206½; Chalisgaum, at Rs. 196; Dhulia, at Rs. 196½; and Barsee, at Rs. 226; together with a little Khangaum, at Rs. 209, and Ginned, at Rs. 219½; and Karanja at Rs. 211 per candy. A few lots of old Dharwar, at Rs. 200, and Veeramgaum at Rs. 181¼, also changed hands. The market closed with a firm feeling, with prices the same as they were a week ago, with the exception of those for Bhownuggur, which may be called one rupee higher.

The Cotton plants in the northern and southern districts of Hubli, in the Dharwar circle, were suffering, according to the telegraphic reports issued at the beginning of the week, from cold winds, and the crop estimate in these parts was only 50 per cent. With this exception the news from the Cotton districts continued of a favourable character, no further report being deemed necessary from the Bengal circle generally, though at Beawar the cotton was still arriving in small quantities only, and the estimated outturn was still fifteen-sixteenths. The picking of the plants was, general over the whole of the Oomrawattee circle, the weather, though cloudy at Khanghaum and Dhulia, being elsewhere bright and seasonable. The crop was progressing favourably in the Broach and Dhollera circles, the plants showing bolls in most places, and a little picking was going on at Bhownuggur. Telegrams to hand to-day state that the estimated outturn of Bhownuggur is twelve-sixteenths; but they confirm the previous good reports regarding the growth of the plants in the Dhollera circle generally, and at Broach.

The following are to-day's quotations for full pressed cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool *via* Canal, without commission viz:—

| *Cotton*— | Per candy. | | Per lb. C & F |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal Fine | Rs. | 197 = | 4¼d |
| Do Fully Good | „ | 183 = | 3 31-32d |
| Do Good | „ | 177 = | 3 27-32d |
| Do Fine (Jan.-Feb.) | „ | 197 = | 4¼d |
| Do Fully Good do | „ | 183 = | 3 31-32d |
| Do Good do | „ | 177 = | 3 27-32d |
| Belatee, Fine | „ | 207 = | 4 15-32d |
| Do. Fully Good | „ | 199 = | 4 5-16d |
| Do. Good | „ | 195 = | 4 7-32d |
| Do. Fine (Jan.-Feb.) | „ | 207 = | 4 15-32d |
| Do. Fully Good do | „ | 199 = | 4 5 16d |
| Do. Good do | „ | 195 = | 4 7-32d |
| Comra, Fully Good (Good Staple Feb-March) | „ | 216 = | 4 21-32d |
| Do Good do | „ | 209 = | 4½d |
| Khandeish Fully Good | „ | 207 = | 4 15-32d |
| Do Good | „ | 202 = | 4⅜d |
| Do Fully Good (Feb-March.) | „ | 206 = | 4 7-16d |
| Do Good do | „ | 200 = | 4 5-16d |
| Broach, Fine (March) | „ | 241 = | 5 3-16d |
| Do Good do | „ | 230 = | 4 15-16d |
| Dhollera, Fine (April-May) | „ | 226 = | 4⅞d |
| Do Fully Good do | „ | 216 = | 4 21-32d |
| Do Good do | „ | 206 = | 4 7-16d |
| S G Dharwar Good (May) | „ | 215 = | 4⅝d |
| Westerns, Good (May-June) | „ | 205 = | 4 7-16d. |

The arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

| | Season. 1889-90. Bales. | Season. 1888-89. Bales. |
|---|---|---|
| Bengals ................ | 124,700 | 41,000 |
| Berar .................. | 59,400 | 52,000 |
| Khandeish .............. | 54,100 | 43,000 |
| Hingunghat ............. | 9,600 | 10,000 |
| | 247,800 | 146,000 |

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years:—

| Receipts. | 1889. Bales. | 1888. Bales. | 1887. Bales. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For 6 days ......................... | 41,195 | 34,790 | 23,536 |
| From 1st Jan. to 24th Dec..... | 1,930,422 | 1,457,301 | 1,637,324 |
| *Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.* | | | |
| For 6 days ......................... | 19,562 | 6,791 | 8,476 |
| From 1st Jan. to 24th Dec ...... | 1,319,316 | 874,151 | 1,106,141 |
| *Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.* | | | |
| For 6 days ......................... | 492 | 571 | 480 |
| From 1st Jan. to 24th Dec....... | 43,739 | 46,569 | 61,131 |

WHEAT remained quiet for a day after last mail left, little demand for export being felt, and prices being quite unaltered; but on Monday a demand sprang up for Pessy, the price of which advanced half-an-anna per cent., say to Rs. 4-9-6 for 91 per cent., and to Rs. 4-8-6 for 85 per cent., other descriptions being unchanged in value; but the tone of the market firm, all round.

SEEDS have been taken by shippers to a very moderate extent, but the feeling in this market has remained steady, in the whole, and prices are unaltered for all descriptions.

The Comparative Imports of wheat and seeds are as follows:—

| | Cwts. | Cwts. | Cwts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat for 6 days ....... | 121,397 | 141,674 | 44,377 |
| „ from 1st Jan. to 24th December ... | 4,721,538 | 11,789,451 | [illegible] |
| Linseed for 6 days ...... | 17,273 | 23,545 | 26,759 |
| „ from 1st Jan. to 24th December......... | 2,063,031 | 2,865,290 | 2,532,979 |
| Rapeseed for 6 days .... | 14,171 | 16,762 | 5,052 |
| „ from 1st Jan. to 24th December ......... | 2,070,124 | 2,089,233 | 963,318 |
| Gingelly seed for 6 days. | 66,144 | 35,547 | 42,606 |
| „ from 1st Jan. to 24th December ......... | 1,146,498 | 9,57,092 | 1,405,700 |

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat—For 6 days ................. | 162,080 | 210,115 | 63,780 |
| „ From 1st Jan. to 24th Dec .. | 5,932,427 | 9,316,812 | 9,213,041 |
| Linseed—For 6 days ................ | 40,190 | 59,823 | 12,037 |
| „ From 1st Jan. to 24th Dec .. | 2,163,603 | 2,749,192 | 2,383,531 |
| Rapeseed—For 6 days............. | 28,810 | 13,437 | ..... |
| „ From 1st Jan. to 24th Dec. | 2,270,581 | 1,860,397 | 1,037,011 |
| Gingelly Seed—For 6 days.... | 57,614 | 19,631 | 27,730 |
| „ From 1st Jan. to 24th Dec .. | 917,328 | 777,285 | 1,510,751 |

### TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

DECEMBER 24.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Cable Trinidad-Demerara interrupted. Telegrams for British Guiana will be forwarded by special boat.

The Turkish administration notifies that an improved service by the Turkish route to London has been obtained by the establishment of direct communication between London and Rome; the latter being also in direct communication with Constantinople.

### FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 26th Dec. 1889.

| Via. | Latest Dates. D. | H. | M. | Time occupied in transmission.* Hours. | Minutes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey ............ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Teheran .......... | 26 | 7 | 14 | ... | 13 |
| Suez ............... | 26 | 7 | 26 | ... | 54 |

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 26th Dec. 1889.

| | Maximum Time. H. | M. | Minimum Time. H. | M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| From Calcutta ...... | ... | 24 | ... | 4 |
| „ [illegible] ...... | ... | 8 | ... | 2 |
| „ Madras......... | ... | 17 | ... | 1 |

### THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, Dec. 23.

10 p.m. ... ... ... ... ... ... 72·4

TUESDAY, Dec. 24.

6 a.m. ... ... ... ... ... ... 68·6
10 a.m. ... ... ... ... ... ... 74·1
2 p.m. ... ... ... ... ... ... 79·6
4 p.m. ... ... ... ... ... ... 79·5

### TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Dec. 26.—Barometer is rising from moderately to briskly in places, except in Madras, Nellore, and north-westward from those stations, across the Peninsula. Local falls are also reported at Diamond Island and Peshawar. Cyclonic storm still lying off the Masulipatam and filling up. Winds strong from north-north-east of the Circars and light in the south-west of the Carnatic. Elsewhere directions are fairly normal. Temperature has fallen except in Central Provinces and Peninsula, where it has risen. Mean is above average, except in Bombay. Showers have fallen in Lower Bengal, Orissa, the Circars, and the Madras Coast. Further rain appears likely to fall on the coast. The chance of rain inland is depending on the movements of the depression, which are uncertain.

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
## OVERLAND SUMMARY.

*Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)*

Price.—As. 4 per copy.

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## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

### OTHER PRESIDENCY.

MARRIAGE.

MACWATT—BLYTH—December 18, at St Paul's Church, Umballa, by the Rev M C Sanders, Robert Charles Macwatt, I M S, to Blanche Mathilde, daughter of the late Lieutenant-General F S Blyth, C B.

# The Bombay Gazette

## FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1889.

THE Congress opened in Bombay yesterday in circumstances with which its promoters have, on the whole, no reason to be discontented. The assembly was numerous and diversified, and from an ethnologic point of view exceedingly suggestive, for many races, creeds, and castes, were represented in the Congress Hall, and it was impossible not to recognize the warmth, transient and superficial though it may possibly be, of the sentiment which had brought them together. Truth, nevertheless, requires that two facts of some importance should be recognized. The one was the absence of the Parsees from the assembly; the other was the small representation which the Mussulmans of India sent to the Congress. In Bombay the first-named incident claims more notice than it would have done anywhere else. The Parsees are the most energetic of the native races in this Presidency; they are restlessly desirous of being to the front in most public movements; they claim—and the remainder of the community usually acquiesce cheerfully in the claim—a representation in public affairs largely out of proportion to their numerical strength. And yet while the turban of the Bengali and the puggaree of the Brahmin were to be counted in hundreds in the Congress tent, the familiar Parsee hat was so nearly absent that it was difficult to remember what a large share of the burden of preparation for the meeting had rested upon the shoulders of a Parsee Chairman of the Reception Committee, and of a Parsee Local Secretary. The disproportionately small representation of the Mahomedans is not less entitled to notice. We should have been disposed to attribute the fact to the energies of the Patriotic Association started by Sir Syed Ahmed, were it not that most of us have altogether forgotten that that body has any existence. The anti-Congress movement of which it was the embodiment, has concerned itself solely with negations, and so concerning itself it has fallen much into the background, as we long ago foretold would be the case. It is quite another matter, however, to say that the Congress movement itself has made great progress in the meanwhile. Mr. Pherozeshah Mehta yesterday spoke very confidently of the national spirit whose growth had been fostered by the Congress, and Sir William Wedderburn described the aims of the movement to be to revive the national spirit of the country. It was fortunate for both gentlemen that there was no *advocatus diaboli* at hand to ask them to define the meaning of the word. There never was a time when the term "national" had any other than a local meaning in India; and Mr. H. S. Cotton revealed the unreality of the attempt to introduce it into the phraseology of Indian political discussion when he contended that English University education was giving a common tongue, and therefore a common national spirit, to "New India." The national spirit may find its home amongst the literary and professional classes, who, in sympathy, in knowledge, and in interest, are a caste apart from the remainder of the population. But between India and "New India" there is a distinction which any visitor to the Congress—Mr. Bradlaugh for example—would notice at once if he would pass from the Congress Hall to the first village outside municipal limits.

It seems to us, in spite of some not quite unnatural boastings which were heard yesterday, that the movement has not gone far since the Congress was started in this city a few years ago. The Congress has been criticized often with severity, and usually with an absence of the patience and good feeling without which a right knowledge of any new enterprise is difficult to obtain. But it has suffered much less from the attacks of its enemies than from the defence that some of its friends have offered for it. We can remember, for example, nothing that the censors of the Congress have said that has given so much ground for distrusting it as Mr. Allan Hume's candid avowal that he and his friends are preparing against a time when the British must retire from India. The sentiment, we acknowledge, is exceptional amongst the utterances of the Congress; but there it is, a veritable *bonne bouche* for whoever in the near future may bring Mr. Hume before a Special Commission to answer the charges and allegations contained in some "Humeism and Sedition" which hostile fingers may be itching to prepare. It is highly improbable that anything as provocative of protest will be said during the current meeting, and due notice should be taken of the fact that the keynote of loyalty pitched by Sir William Wedderburn yesterday evoked a hearty response from his audience. The Congress cheered his demonstration of the costliness that would attend a substitution of Russian rule for British, the delegates remembering doubtless that the first institution that would perish in the change would be the Congress itself. The portion of Sir William Wedderburn's address which chiefly invites criticism is that in which he endeavoured to establish an essential antagonism of interest between the service of which he was once a prominent member, and the population to whose interests it ministers. The question is, as he admits, a delicate one for a retired civilian to discuss, and some of his hearers must have wondered if he felt any strain upon his sensibilities while he was endeavouring to demonstrate that the order to which he belongs are selfishly opposed to the interests of the people whose salt, as he says, they eat. The Indian official, he contends, is against peace, because war gives him a chance of promotion; he is against economy because economy means the cutting down of his salary; he is against reform because reform would mean the curtailment of his authority. Now these are three distinct propositions to which it would be easy to reply with a confident *non sequitur*. The first of them may be met by recalling a very recent episode, which shows that even a bureaucracy may, on occasion, be more on the side of peace than a Liberal Prime Minister with a democracy at his back. The episode is that in which the incidents associated with the name of Penjdeh was clustered. On that occasion peace was as seriously endangered by Mr. Gladstone as it was safeguarded by Lord Dufferin, who, with no representative system behind him to keep him on the side of peace, kept there nevertheless. As to the antagonism of the English official to the financial interests of the Indian public, if Sir William Wedderburn's conception of economy is limited to the cutting down of salaries there may be something in it. But economical administration is not necessarily the same thing as low salaries, and, after all, whatever class held administrative posts in India would take a very human exception to the reduction of their own pay. If there is anything in the argument, therefore, it applies as much to one race of officials as to another. Lastly, there is Sir William Wedderburn's assumption that the official class oppose reforms because they necessarily lead to limitations upon their authority. This is an *à priori* argument which a politician so well informed upon the facts of the case as Sir William Wedderburn is might well have dispensed with. Every one who heard the President of the Congress yesterday must have recalled the fact that it is the official class who have initiated and carried out such changes in the direction of liberty and the enlargement of local powers as have been made in recent years. Lord Reay, when he recounted at Ahmedabad the other day the large addition which had been made to the number of places exercising powers of local self-government in the last four years, told us nothing of any opposition which the official class in this Presidency had offered to this considerable expansion of local liberties. It is a dangerously large assumption which takes it for granted that the interest of British officials is in normal and necessary antagonism with that of the people. Is it certain that in the Legislative Councils of the future the depressed and backward classes—who are not, by the way, too conspicuously represented in the Congress—would find more instructed or more sympathetic advocates amongst their own countrymen than amongst the district officials, for whom even in the most radical schemes places are reserved in Council?

This, however, brings us in view of what will be the special subject of discussion at a later stage of the proceedings. On this topic the President yesterday was properly reticent, preferring apparently that the Congress should take its own course in regard to it. Sir William Wedderburn will meet [illegible] general tenor of his criticisms upon the constitution and working of the Secretary of State's Council, though we should scarcely describe its procedure as a sitting in appeal at Westminster upon decisions taken by its members in India. His illustration of that feature in the working of the Council was exceptional. The real evil is not that the Council sits in judgment upon its own work, but that it hinders the course of good administration in India. The remedy for this is not exactly to be found in transferring the control over the administration of India to the meetings of intelligent British working men who have listened so willingly to Sir William Wedderburn. Do what we may, the most that we can hope for English public opinion to do is to infuse a general spirit of justice and fair dealing into the Government of India. We should distrust, for example, the result of any appeal that might be made to the most enlightened English constituency as to the outlines that should be given to a scheme for the enlargement of local self-government in India. A public coming fresh from the constitution of a County Council for itself would be in danger of thinking that what was good for an English county must be equally good for an Indian collectorate. It is of no small advantage to us that Mr. Bradlaugh, who is the last man to be carried away by misleading analogies, will be able to see for himself something of the material for self-government which exists in India, and of the conditions under which it would have to be used. He may not learn much while he is here, but if he learns what *not* to believe about the immediate possibilities of representative government in India, his voyage here will be of public advantage.

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THE Draft Rules under the Cantonments Act which have been published in the *Gazette of India* are intended to be criticised during the three months which are to elapse before they are finally taken into consideration. In view of the disposition of some of the people who are ever on the alert in regard to this unpleasant question they are certain to be subjected to none too sparing analysis. The rules are simple enough, and we trust—though we can never be sure—that they will not be complained of as disingenuous attempts to evade the vigilance of those who are constantly on the watch against Government in this matter. It is proposed in the first place that hospitals shall be provided wherever they are necessary for the treatment of persons in a Cantonment suffering from contagious or infectious disease. Gratuitous treatment, and if necessary subsistence allowance, is to be provided in these hospitals. Then comes the regulation which is meant as a substitute for the compulsory powers of examination and detention exercised in the discarded *regime*. The Medical Officer is empowered to certify to the Commanding Officer of the Cantonment when any person is suffering, or to the best of his judgment is suffering, from the disorder, and refuses to go to the hospital, or leaves it before pronounced to be convalescent. In that case the Cantonment Magistrate may order removal from the Cantonment in twenty-four hours. In the event of the order being disobeyed, or of re-entrance into the Cantonment without written permission, a fine or imprisonment will be imposed. Whatever objections may be raised to these rules they are, at all events, free from some of the essential evils of the older system. There is no suspicion of licensing; there are none of the risks to liberty of the person—risks which were not accompanied by corresponding protection to the soldier—which the old arrangement entailed. It is true that the rules will militate against the absolute liberty of every one to go and come as he or she may please in a Cantonment of soldiers. But this absolute liberty is what few people would insist upon; those who do insist upon it must be an infinitesimally small minority whose objections need not be taken too seriously.

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THE precarious tenure of the Portuguese possessions on the Zambesi is fully brought out in Foreign Office papers on the subject. Livingstone's Journals, which tell us much both in favour of the Portuguese in Africa and against them, have supplied Lord Salisbury with a good deal of evidence tending to shake the Portuguese title. Traces of Portuguese occupation, it is true, abound on many hands. Far away up the Zambesi he found in 1855 the remains of a church, and a broken bell with "I. H. S." and a cross, a discovery which brings Bassein to mind, just as his encounter a little further on with "a man in jacket and hat, but quite black," reminds us of familiar figures in Salsette. Tette—which is little more than half-way to Zumbo, the head-quarters of the new Portuguese province—was then the northernmost point occupied on the river by the Portuguese. Even then there had been two years' fighting with the natives on the north bank of the Zambesi, and when Livingstone reached Tette, three hundred miles nearer the mouth of the river, he heard further evidence of the difficulty that the Portuguese had in keeping their conquests. Although the place was in regular occupation, with an administration and a military commandant, it had not long since, during a war which lasted three years, been sacked. Livingstone's own inference from the history was that if he had gone that way instead of making for the West Coast at Loanda a few years before, he would probably have been cut off. The Portuguese authorities themselves had such a keen perception of the strength of their enemies in those parts that when they heard that he was on his way they declared that no European could possibly pass through the tribes. A good many changes have since taken place in Central and Eastern Africa; but there is enough in these incidents to show that the Portuguese have the thinnest claim to the country north of the Zambesi on the ground of long standing occupation. There, as on the Congo, a broken church bell or a dismantled cross, tells the tale of an assertion of sovereignty long years back, made only to be allowed by non-user to fall into abeyance.

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THE National Congress opens to-day at one o'clock. To-morrow afternoon at 6-30 p.m., Mr. Bradlaugh will receive addresses from various deputations.

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THE leave for one year on medical certificate granted to the Ven. Archdeacon Johnston, M.A., has been commuted to furlough without medical certificate for one year, one month and twenty-eight days, commencing from August 6th last.

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MR. G. S. CURTIS, C.S., Acting Fourth Assistant Political Resident; Lieutenant H. D. Merewether, Acting Fifth Assistant; and Lieutenant S. H. Godfrey, Acting Sixth Assistant at Aden, have been appointed Justices of the Peace.

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SURGEON K. H. MISTRI has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon of Broach.

SURGEON-MAJOR BOYD, F.R.C.S.I., has been appointed to act as Surgeon, Gokaldas Tejpal Hospital, during the absence of Surgeon-Major Parakh.

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MISS ANNIE WALKE, L.M. and S., House Surgeon, [illegible] Hospital, has been allowed a month's privilege leave.

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ASSISTANT SURGEON G. M. DIXON, has been placed on general duty in Bombay.

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THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending December 24th was 444, equal to a death-rate of 23·96 per thousand per annum as compared with 480, or 26·24 the corresponding period of last year, and 434 or 27·43 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 4 died from measles; 119, fevers; 2, cholera; 3, dropsy; 64, phthisis; 25, diseases of the nervous system; 75, affections of the respiratory organs; 28, diarrhœa; 13, dysentery; 25, still-born; 41, old age and debility; 10, accidents and violence. The classified list shows:—Buddhist or Jain, 21; Brahmin, 19; Bhatia, 7; Hindu of other caste, 212; Hindu outcaste, 38; Mussulman, 110; Parsi, 17; Jew, 1; Native Christian, 7; Eurasian, 3; European, 5; Negro-African, 4. The total number of births was 348 as against 349 the corresponding week of the preceding year and 310 the average over past five years.

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THE season reports of the Bombay presidency during the past week are summarised in the following general reamrks:—"Rain wanted for late crops in parts of the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country. Jowari in parts of Bijapur and late crops generally in one taluka of Nasik and Poona and in parts of Khandesh and Belgaum suffering for want of moisture. Jowari in two talukas of Poona blighted and in one of Sholapur diseased, and crops in one taluka of Upper Sind Frontier slightly damaged by locusts. Standing crops otherwise good except cotton in three talukas of Broach. Harvesting of early crops and sowing of late crops continue in several districts. Opium sowing progressing in Baroda. Fodder scarce in one taluka of Khandesh, Nasik and Dharwar. Agricultural stock poor in one taluka of Nasik."

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THE *Morning Post* learns that the Bishopric of Chota Nagpur has been accepted by the Rev. J. C. Whitley, the Senior Missionary in that part of India. It will be remembered that the appointment was, in the first instance, offered to, and declined by, the Rev. J. Lefroy, of the Cambridge Mission at Delhi. The same paper says that a despatch has at last been received from Lord Cross conveying sanction, under certain terms, to the creation of a Bishop of Lucknow. The new Bishop will have complete jurisdiction over the whole of Oudh and special supervision over certain parts of the North-West and Central Provinces. The incumbent of the post will be allowed the salary of a Senior Chaplain on condition, as in the case of Lahore, of a like amount being raised from other sources. It is satisfactory to know that Bishop Johnson has every hope of obtaining £7,000 or £8,000 towards the endowment of the See from different societies in England. His lordship has further started a subscription list in India, which he has himself headed with the munificent donation of Rs. 10,000.

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WHAT may be described as a judicial scandal of a serious kind is agitating native opinion in Lahore and the Punjab. An Extra Assistant Commissioner has obtained permission to prosecute an Honorary Magistrate, Diwan Das Mal, of Lahore, on a charge of forging documents in order to obtain a decree in connection with some property. A *prima facie* case is made out from the fact that the Civil Court expressed an opinion, when the original case was tried, that forgery had been committed.

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MR. T. W. BARRETT, Executive Engineer, first grade, whose services were lent to the Bengal Nagpur Railway Company, has been transferred to the Madras Government for employment on railways.

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MR. J. P. CLEGHORN, Executive Engineer, third grade, Bengal, is transferred temporarily to Beluchistan for duty.

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THE services of Mr. W. A. Johnston, Executive Engineer, first grade, Punjab, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment in the Kashmir State.

## TELEGRAMS.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

### DEATH OF DR. MACKAY.

LONDON, DEC. 26.

The death is announced of Dr. Charles Mackay, LL.D., the poet.

### APPOINTMENTS IN AFGHANISTAN.

LONDON, DEC. 26.

Abdur Rahman's relative, Babudil, has been appointed Governor of Afghan Turkestan, and the Anglophile Gholam Haider, Commander-in-Chief of the Afghan Army.

### ROYAL INVALIDS.

LONDON, DEC. 26.

The King of Portugal is suffering from an attack of influenza.

The Czar is reported to be unwell.

### THE SPREAD OF INFLUENZA.

LONDON, DEC. 26.

The number of deaths in Paris reported as the result of influenza is increasing.

The Council of Health has been summoned to advise generally as to steps for dealing with the epidemic.

### RACIAL FIGHTING IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, DEC. 26.

Racial troubles and fighting have occurred in Georgia.

Twelve negroes and two Americans have been killed, and many on both sides wounded.

### THE ANGLO-PORTUGUESE DISPUTE.

LONDON, DEC. 26.

Four ironclads of the Mediterranean Squadron, now lying at Malta, have been ordered to sail to Lisbon to-morrow (Friday).

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

### ANTI-REVOLUTIONARY RIOTS IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

LONDON, DEC. 25.

Persistent reports are current that a serious fighting took place at Rio de Janeiro on the 18th instant.

EVENING.

Reports regarding anti-revolutionary riots in Rio de Janeiro have been confirmed. Serious fighting occurred in the streets, from the 18th to the 20th instant, when the troops quelled the disturbance. It is stated that the situation of the Provisional Government is critical.

### MAGAZINE RIFLES.

LONDON, DEC. 25.

Magazine rifles have been issued to the troops at Aldershot.

### THE NYASSALAND QUESTION.

The reply of the Portuguese Government to Lord Salisbury's note has been received favourably at the Foreign Office, as it evidences a desire on the part of Portugal to treat the Nyassaland question in a conciliatory spirit.

### EQUERRYSHIP TO PRINCE VICTOR OF WALES.

LONDON, DEC. 25.

A communique has been published denying, on behalf of the Prince of Wales, that Captain George Lindsay Holford, ceased to be in attendance as one of the equerries to Prince Albert Victor of Wales.

### THE INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC.

### NUMEROUS DEATHS.

The influenza epidemic is spoiling the enjoyment of Christmas on the Continent.

Hospitals in Paris and Vienna are crammed with patients suffering from the disease.

In Brussels it has decimated the garrison.

Numerous deaths have occurred which are traceable to influenza.

### APPOINTMENTS IN AFGHAN-TURKESTAN.

Advices received from Chardjui state that Babidul Khan, a near relative of the Ameer, has been appointed Governor of Afghan-Turkestan, and Haidar as Commander-in-Chief.

### OBITUARY.

It is announced that Major Cotton, of the Bengal Staff Corps, is dead.

### OFSHOOT OF THE CRONIN MURDER CASE.

NEW YORK, DEC. 25.

Seven persons have been indicted at Chicago for conspiracy to bribe, in favour of prisoners, the jurors in the Cronin murder case.

### THE GERMAN PRESS ATTACKING STANLEY.

BERLIN, DEC. 25.

A section of the press here is strongly attacking Mr. Stanley for his strictures on Emin's vacillation.

### THE EGYPTIAN CONVERSION SCHEME.

PARIS, DEC 26.

The *Temps* states that France has notified to England that she will agree to the Egyptian conversion scheme, if England will prove her desire to evacuate Egypt.

France has also suggested to England to apply a part of the profits accruing from the proposed conversion, to strengthen the Egyptian army, which will permit a reduction of the British force in Egypt.

### ROYALTY STRICKEN WITH INFLUENZA.

ST. PETERSBURG, DEC. 25.

The Czar is down with influenza.

LISBON, DEC. 25.

The King of Portugal is suffering from influenza

## MORE BATTERIES FOR INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 26.

Eleven more batteries of twelve-pounder breech-loaders are expected to reach India within the next six months.

### THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL-IN-CHIEF.

Colonel Badcock, Commissary-General-in-Chief, arrives in Calcutta shortly on return from leave from home.

### PROMOTION IN THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Colonel Ollivant, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, North-West Provinces, officiates as Inspector-General for the next two or three months, pending the return of Mr. Hobart.

## PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR IN BURMAH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, DEC. 24.*

The following address was presented to Prince Albert Victor on his arrival here, on behalf of the Municipality:—"May it please your Royal Highness,—We, the president, vice-president, and members of the Municipal Committee of Mandalay, in welcoming you in the name of many nationalities that inhabit this capital of the latest addition to the Empire of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, gladly avail ourselves of the occasion to express our pleasure at your having taken so early an opportunity of honouring this city with your presence. We feel assured that your Royal Highness's timely visit will materially aid in consolidating that sentiment of loyalty towards her Majesty, which it is the earnest desire of all here present to-day to foster and promote. We are all deeply sensible of the unremitting efforts of those who have accomplished the pacification of this province on behalf of her Most Gracious Majesty, and it is most gratifying to us to know that your Royal Highness has been able to reach us by that railway which is one of the clearest outward and visible signs of the conspicuous success that has attended those efforts. You will have already been impressed on your journey hither by the peace that now reigns throughout the long-harassed regions you have just traversed, and we trust your sojourn in this city will prove to you that the serenity of the capital is equal to the tranquillity that distinguishes the country side, tranquillity such as has never been known in these parts even in the happiest days of the illustrious rule of Mindon Min. We hope moreover that the right loyal welcome given your Royal Highness by those amongst us here, who until recently owned King Theebaw for their Sovereign, and some of whom held high place and honour under him, will ever remain amongst the pleasantest memories of your stay in this the last, and most distinguished, home of the Alompra Dynasty, and now one of the many great cities of the East which are proud to acknowledge as their ruler her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of England and Empress of India.

The Prince replied in brief but suitable terms, and then looked for a while at Han and Ponna Pwes, which greatly interested him. The Prince and the Chief Commissioner's party, and suite then drove to Government House, attended only by the Commissioner and General. A mounted escort was furnished by the Upper Burma Volunteers. The Border Regiment, the Sixth, Twentieth, and Thirty-Second Madras Infantry, the Norfolk Regiment, and the Twentieth Madras, furnished a guard-of-honour at Government House. The route was lined with troops and police, and large crowds of spectators, and the utmost order prevailed throughout.

The following is the full text of the Prince's reply:—"I thank you most cordially for the hearty and loyal welcome accorded me in the address which has just been read. It is no small pleasure to me to receive an assurance from a body like yourselves, comprising as it does representatives of both the past and the present *regimes* that my visit will aid in consolidating sentiments of loyalty towards the Queen, who I can assure you, takes the deepest interest in this most recent addition to her dominions. It will be my duty, as well as my great pleasure, to inform her Majesty of the tranquility which you state now reigns throughout the country, and its prosperity, of which I see so many and such obvious signs. It will, I feel sure, be an additional gratification to her Majesty to hear from me how very active a part the women of Burma, owing to the excellent and enlightened social position accorded them, have been able to take in the loyal manifestations of welcome with which as a member of her Majesty's family, I have been greeted ever since I landed this country. I look forward with the utmost interest to my stay in the capital of Upper Burma, which under the careful guidance of the representatives of the Supreme Government, aided by your intelligent and loyal support, will without doubt continue to advance rapidly in the paths of peace, prosperity, and progress."

The dinner which was given last night to the Prince by the officers of the Norfolk Regiment was a great success. This forenoon the Prince attended church, and then drove privately to the incomparable Pagoda, and neighbouring Kyoungs in the Cantonments. He in the afternoon drove privately to the Arrakan Pagoda, and Myadoung Kyoung. Lord Claude Hamilton and the remainder of the suite visited Zegyo Bazaar this morning. To-morrow the Prince goes along the rail towards Kyoukse snipe-shooting, returning for a garden party in the afternoon.

* Delayed in transmission.

## COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DEC. 26.

The Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank pays a dividend for the past half-year, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum in addition. It is expected that the reserve funds will be raised to 3½ lakhs.

## LORD CONNEMARA ON TOUR.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

MADRAS, DEC. 26.

H. E. the Governor reached Gootala safely on Tuesday morning by a river steamer. The steamer ran aground on a shoal, and the party was transhipped to another steamer. The delay thus caused has slightly altered H. E. the Governor's programme. His Excellency spent Christmas at Rajahmundry.

## THE SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AURANGABAD CITY, DEC. 26.

An influential and crowded meeting of 500 men was held in the high school buildings to elect delegates for the ensuing Social Conference. Rai Murlidhar, talukdar, occupied the chair. Great sympathy was manifested for the movement, and two delegates were elected.

## THE MAILS.

ADEN, DEC. 26.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Mirzapore with homeward Indian Mails of 20th inst arrived here at 11th p.m. yesterday.

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, DEC. 26.

H. M. S. Griffin from Trincomalee arrived.

### COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

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|---|---|
| Good Dhollera | 4½d. |

The Manchester Market was quiet.

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|---|---|
| 7 lbs. Shirtings | 5 1½ |
| 8¼ „ „ | 6 4 |
| 40s Mule Twist | 9½ |
| Exchange on India, 90 days' sight | 1s. 4 11-16d. |
| 2¾ per cent. Consols for account | 97⅞ |
| 3 per cent. French Rentes | 87⅞ |
| 4 per cent. Rupee paper | 69 |
| 4½ per cent. „ | 71¼ |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 107¼ |
| Bar Silver | 43 13-16d. per oz. |

## MILITARY NEWS.

THE 1st Royal Dragoons are the first for the Signalling Championship of the Army this year.

LIEUTENANT G. C. LISTER, 60th Rifles, has joined the Viceroy's staff as extra Aide-de-Camp.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. R. STRUTT, S.C., is admitted to Colonel's allowances from the 20th instant.

THE services of Lieut. T. A. Fischer, S.C., have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

CAPTAIN B. HOWELL, Southern Maratha Railway Volunteers, has been permitted to resign his commission.

VETERINARY SURGEON W. WALKER, having reported his arrival from England, is posted to the Presidency District, Calcutta.

## THE CATTLE SHOW AT PALANPUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PALANPUR, DEC. 20.

THE ploughing matches came off this morning. There were a large number of entries and the proceedings were viewed by a crowd of spectators, Colonel and Mrs. Nutt, and some European ladies and gentlemen also being present.

If the cultivators of India only worked the plough as well and quickly as the competitors in these contests worked theirs, there would be little complaint which now prevails everywhere of indifferent ploughing of lands. The plough cattle were also first rate, and there was no twisting of tails—a common mode of torture inflicted on these poor useful creatures all over India.

During the four days of the Show lectures on forestry, agriculture, manures, &c., were daily delivered by different members of the committee and were largely attended.

The Show closed in the evening. Colonel Nutt addressed a large number of ladies and gentlemen as follows:—

Your Highness, Chiefs, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—You will not blame me, perhaps, if on the present most interesting occasion, I give way to an honest burst of enthusiasm in letting you all know that in the opinion of experts and others, well qualified to judge, this agricultural Show is the very best which it has been my good fortune to inaugurate. It is not a small thing to see such a sight as this, and the beneficial results accruing therefrom, are I believe in proportion to the magnitude of the enterprise. I congratulate all who have taken part in the Palanpur Superintendency Agricultural Show and Exhibition of Local Arts and Industries, and I thank very heartily those who have so liberally assisted, and so cordially cooperated with me in carrying the undertaking through to so successful a termination. We are all much indebted to the kindly feeling which induced his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, to pay our Show a visit, and you will all be glad to hear that he takes a deep interest in every thing which conduces in any way to agricultural progress. His Royal Highness has commanded me to convey his sincere thanks to all the chiefs of this Superintendency for the sentiments they have expressed towards him personally, and to say how pleased he was to see, how well they had come forward in the matter of sending exhibits to a Show which, he considers, has a very special degree of importance attaching to it. This is an agreeable message for men to have to communicate to you, my dear friends, and I do so, thus openly, because I feel sure that you will agree with me in thinking that it should so be done. You will also be glad to learn that I have the high authority of Mr. Anderson, Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon of the Bombay Presidency, to tell you that his opinion is that we have in this Superintendency the nucleus of an uncommonly fine and useful breed of both horses and ponies. This is very satisfactory news, and if more attention is paid to the subject of selection of sires and dams we shall still further develop the good qualities which that experienced judge has observed. Let us, therefore, not lose sight of his valuable advice. Passing to the cattle class we find ourselves rejoicing again, for I think it would be difficult, to beat the splendid pair of bullocks exhibited by Radhanpur, and the whole class maintains the ancient and well-founded reputation of the districts from which exhibits have been sent. The dogs are not numerous, but they are good of their kind; and the greyhounds brought down from Quetta are certainly nice dogs. Classes IV., V. and VI. are fair; Class VII, poultry, is well represented as regards fowls and Guinea fowls. We have had with reference to Class VIII., dairy produce, an interesting machine, called a Separator for separating cream from milk. It was sent me very kindly through the good offices of Dewan Bahadoor Laxman Jaggannath of Baroda, and I am informed by Mr. Janni, teacher of agriculture at Bhownugger, who has tendered immense assistance to me, that it is a success and the promoter will, it is presumed, take trouble to introduce the invention to public notice. The fruits, vegetables, grains, and seeds as well as oil-seeds, cotton, tobacco, forage plants, and grasses were fairly represented, whilst the collections of dyes and fibres were not only interesting but important, and as they were exhibited to us in so practical a manner—the dyes being used on stuffs and the fibres being tested as to strength—we were able to form an excellent opinion of their worth. The implements are nothing particular, but some of the models are very ingenious, and I have ordered special prizes to be awarded as their inventors deserve encouragement. I was glad to see a hay-press which in a grass country cannot fail to be of use, and I would direct your attention to it. The ploughing match which took place this morning was witnessed by thousands, and the judges inform me that capital work was done. In Kathiawar I always allowed ¾ of an hour for the competitors to plough ⅛ of an acre in, but here half an hour was sufficient. I cannot possibly say much about the Miscellaneous Department as the articles sent are too numerous to mention. But I will say a word in regard to our local industries, the waxcloths, cultery, leather, work-cloth, and carving. I feel sure that if the manufacturers are properly stimulated to energetic action, they have every chance of receiving considerable patronage. I hope to take or send down to Bombay for the coming shows there, some good specimens of all these local products, and the publicity so given to these things, will, I trust, result in substantial benefit to our people. When so many have helped me in making this Show a success, it would be invidious to allude too closely to individual names. But I may say this that I have received the support of high and low, rich and poor, and whilst all the Chiefs and Thakors of the Palanpur Superintendency have joined hands with me in making the Show what you see it, and whilst the honorary secretary, the doctor, and all the members of the local committee have worked heart and soul also, I should indeed be ungrateful if I forgot to thank most heartily my noble friends from Kathiawar who have totally belied the adage of "out of sight out of mind," and have entered *con amore* into the spirit of the whole affair. I mean his Highness Sir Takhatsingji, and the Thakor Saheb of Wadhwan present here as my honoured guests. (Cheers.)

The band then played "God Save the Queen;" after which cheers were given for her Imperial Majesty, the Duke of Connaught, Mrs. and Col. Nutt, and all dispersed well pleased with the Show which was thus brought to a successful conclusion mainly through Colonel Nutt who started it well, and perseverance controlled the various departments of the Show. I now add the speech of his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, in proposing the health of his Highness the Dewan Sahib of Palanpur at the dinner at the Residency on the 19th instant. He said:—

Your Highness, Colonel Nutt, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—It gives me much pleasure to acknowledge my appreciation of the loyalty of the Chiefs in this Superintendency. The present is, I believe, the fifth occasion on which I have had the pleasure of meeting your Highness, and I gladly recall to memory the time when immediately, after my arrival in India you hastened with many other Chiefs to welcome me to this country. I am happy to have the present opportunity of visiting you in your State, and do but regret that my official duties preclude the possibility of my acceding to the similar requests from the other Chiefs of this Superintendency. Colonel Nutt will I request convey to them my sense of the kindness that has prompted their invitations. I much enjoyed my visit to-day to the Agricultural Show, and was glad to see so many persons attending it. If my presence has in any way conduced to its success, I can only feel grateful for the opportunity of coming. Shows conducted like the present one are likely to be followed up by others; and prove of immense benefit to the agriculture of the country. It has now been my good fortune to be present at several in India, at Meerut, and others in the North-West Provinces, and at four of the annual shows at Poona, and it has always been a pleasure to me to encourage in every way possible the welfare of the cultivators of the soil. I heartily thank his Highness the Dewan Saheb for his invitation on the present occasion and before sitting down beg to call on all the guests present to join me in drinking a toast to his health.

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HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the Commander-in-Chief will arrive at the Victoria Terminus to-day at 6-15 a.m., from Poona. The usual salutes will be fired from the saluting battery. The arrival will be private.

MR. ARTHUR W. PINERO, whom Mr. George More excepts to some extent from his sweeping condemnation of modern playwrights, began by following his father's profession of a solicitor. But in American phrase, he did not "cotton to it." Mr. Grundy, another successful playwright, was in a somewhat similar predicament. Mr. Pinero was nineteen when first he stepped on the boards. That was at Edinburgh in 1874. Next year he played "Claudius" in Mr. Irving's *Hamlet*. His plays, of which there are many, are among the most successful in their class of literature.

## NOTES FROM KOLHAPUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, DEC. 23.

THE Kolhapur State has to mourn the loss of a tried and faithful servant in the death of Mr. B. B. Wakharkar, B. A., Vice-Principal of the Rajaram College. The melancholy event occurred yesterday morning at the Albert Edward Hospital, where the deceased gentleman was under the treatment of Dr. Apte. His remains were cremated at the river ghaut, in the presence of a large number of students, besides some of the leading officials. The Principal of the College also showed his respect for his lamented colleague, by being present at the commencement of the mournful ceremony. Mr. Wakharkar was born at Dhulia in 1840. At the Bombay University he distinguished himself by winning a gold medal for English essay. His career in the Educational Department began in 1864 in the post of first assistant master, Ratnagiri High School. The year 1871 saw the beginning of his useful services in Kolhapur, when he was appointed to act for the late Mr. Kunte as head master of the High School, being confirmed in the appointment two years later. On the raising of the High School to the status of a college in 1880 Mr. Wakharkar was made Vice-Principal and Professor of Mathematics. He acted later as Principal for the greater part of a year; and it was the hard work that he then so conscientiously performed that probably led to his fatal illness. For the past year he has been on sick leave suffering from softening of the brain, and arrangements were in progress for granting him an invalid pension. All his own pupils, many of whom are holding good positions in various parts of the Presidency, will be sad at hearing that Balwant Bhikaji Wakharkar is no more.

The College has regained its principal, Mr. C. H. Candy, who was gazetted a short while ago to a Professorship at Elphinstone College. There seems to have been some hitch about his appointment to the graded educational list.

The Political Agent, as Sessions Judge, has just sentenced a man to death for the brutal murder of a little girl at Panhala. There seems to have been quite an epidemic of murder this year in this state; for no less than ten persons have suffered the extreme penalty of the law within the last twelve months. In one bad case the execution of the two culprits was ordered to be carried out in the village where the offence was committed. A tremendous impression was produced on the villagers by the fact that the body of one of the men while hanging was seen to twist round, so that the face looked towards the actual scene of the murder. It is to be hoped that the impression thus made will be lasting.

## THE LATE CHARLES MACKAY.

DR. MACKAY, whose death is announced to-day by the *Central News*, was a member of the Highland family, of which Lord Reay is chief, and was born in Perth in 1814, and removed in infancy to London. Proceeding to Belgium to complete his education, he was a witness of the startling events of the revolution that broke out in 1830, and published, in 1834, a small volume of poems, which led to his introduction to the late Mr. John Black, editor of the *Morning Chronicle*, through whose instrumentality he became connected with that paper, and continued to be so for about nine years, during which time he published another volume, entitled "The Hope of the World" and other poems. He became editor of the *Glasgow Argus* in September 1844, and retired from the management of that paper at the general election in 1847, in consequence of a schism in the Liberal party. In 1846 the Glasgow University conferred on him the title of LL.D. Dr. Mackay wrote for the *Daily News* a series of poems, "Voices from the Crowd," afterwards published in a separate form. Dr. Mackay resided in New York from 1862 till 1865. As a prose writer, he is best known by his "Memoirs of Extraordinary Popular Delusions," published in 1841. A collection of his contributions to *All the Year Round*, *Robin Goodfellow*, and other periodicals, was published, with the title of "Under the Blue Sky," in 1871. He also published "Lost Beauties of the English Language: an appeal to Authors, Poets, Clergymen, and Public Speakers," 1874. He was engaged for some time past in writing a book on "The Gaelic Etymology of the English Language." As this prevented him from following literary work more immediately remunerative, his friends subscribed the sum of £770, including £100 from the "Clan Mackay," and presented this substantial testimonial to him at St. James's Hall, December 27, 1877.

## H. E. THE GOVERNOR AT BARODA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, DEC. 25.

THE official programme for the reception of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reay has been drawn up. The following is a brief summary of it:—

30th December.—Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reay and staff will arrive here by the up mail. The station will be decorated. His Highness the Maharaja Saheb, the Agent to the Governor General, the Minister, the assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, the British officers of the cantonment, and all the sirdars and darakdars of the state will attend the station. A darbar will be held in the reception-room at the station, and *pan supari* will be distributed. Their Excellencies will then leave for the Moti Baugh, their temporary residence.

31st December.—At half-past two p.m. a grand darbar will be held by H. H. the Maharaja at the Nazar Baugh Palace.

31st December.—At 4 p.m., His Highness, accompanied by the Minister, Sirdars and Darakdars, will return His Excellency the Governor's visit at the Moti Baugh.

1st January.—His Excellency the Governor and staff will leave for Dabhoi and Chandod (places of historic interest), and return the same day.

1st January.—In the evening His Highness will give a banquet in honour of His Excellency the Governor, to which the ladies and gentlemen of the station will be invited. After dinner there will be a display of fireworks.

2nd January.—His Excellency the Governor and staff will proceed to Ajwa (where the Baroda waterworks are in progress), and will return the same evening.

2nd January.—Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Reay accompanied by their staff, will leave Baroda for Bombay at 9-45 p.m., by the mail, on which occasion the same formalities will be gone through as on their arrival.

## HEADS I WIN, TAILS YOU LOSE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the subject of the grievances of the Uncovenanted Civil Service is now before the public, it would be interesting if Mr. King, who is championing their cause, would ascertain in Parliament why officers in India drawing colonial allowances are paid at the rate of 2s. 0½d. per rupee—see Art. 1,754 Army Regulations, India, Vol. I. Part I.—while the Uncovenanted Civil Service in England are only paid at current exchange rates. It is a case of "heads I win, and tails you lose." Surely, sauce for the goose should be sauce for the gander. Either pay the uncovenanted at the same rates as the military officers, *viz.* 2s. 0½d. per rupee, or pay the military officers at the same rates as the uncovenanted civil servants, *viz.*, current rate of exchange.—Yours, &c.

A SUFFERER.

## ARRIVAL OF H. M. I. M. S. CLIVE.

HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN MARINE STEAMER CLIVE, Commander E. R. Chopland, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Rangoon, with the 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade and details. She left Rangoon on the 17th inst. She experienced fine weather throughout the voyage. The troops will be transhipped on Her Majesty's troopship Malabar, which sails on the 28th inst. for England. The Clive will sail on the 2nd proximo, for Cochin and Quillon. The following are the names of officers and number of troops, etc., Lt.-Col. G. E. Boyle, Brevet. Lt.-Col. F. Howard, Major R. J. H. Percy, Capt. C. T. E. Metcalfe, Lieut. N. A. Couper, Hon'ble, Lt. C. G. Fortescue, Lieut. R. J. Strachey, Lieut. H. C. Petre, Lieut. W. V. Eccles, Lieut. K. J. Mackenjie, Lieut. H. G. Majinchi, Lieut. C. E. Radclyffe, Lieut. and Adjt. H. P. King Salter, Mrs. King Salter and child, Lt. and Qr.-Mr. H. Hone, and Mrs. Hone and three children, 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, Lieut. Price, R. D. Fusiliers; Lieut. Johnstone, Hampshire Regt.; Lieut Kendall, M. S. Corps; Lieut Nanghan, 38th Sikhs; Surgeon Allfort, Med. Staff; Apothecary Brodie, S. M. Dept.; Serg. Major Atkins, 668 Non-Commissioned officers, rank and file, 11 women, 34 children, and 77 native followers.

## THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

AFTER a lapse of four years the Indian National Congress has again assembled in Bombay, the city, it may be said, of its birth, and on looking around on the great gathering of delegates from all parts of the Empire who, to the number of about two thousand, met within the *mandap* at Byculla yesterday, one could not but feel impressed on comparing it with the comparatively small meeting which in 1885 took place in the vicinity of Gowalia Tank, and discussed the measures for the reforms they so ardently wish. Although Congress was not to be opened till two o'clock in the afternoon, and although delegates were requested to be in their seats only half an hour before the commencement of proceedings, the seats in the vicinity of the Congress grounds were in commotion early in the day with delegates arriving at the place of meeting, and as the hours went past and the time drew near the thoroughfare was crowded with an excited and curious populace, eager to welcome and cheer the champions of their cause as they drove up to the entrance gate. A full hour if not more ere the time for opening, the spacious *mandap* was full, not only of delegates, who occupied the area in the centre, but of interested visitors who filled the galleries around. This excitement before the commencement of proceedings was much more noticeable than at Allahabad last year, but it must of course be remembered they had more to arouse their enthusiasm than on former occasions. The topic of conversation while waiting was Mr. Bradlaugh, what he had done and was doing to further the objects of the Congress. But the picture, though an impressive one, had its amusing side too. It was amusing, yet pleasing, to watch the excited movements of the men, and their repeated and eager glances at their watches to see how time was speeding; amusing yet pleasing to note, when a member of Congress who had perhaps on a former year roused the enthusiasm of his fellow-agitators by his eloquence, how his brethren remembered him and welcomed him back with an encouraging cheer. At a quarter to two a sudden commotion at the entrance caused all eyes to be turned in that direction, and presently all rose to their feet, cheered vociferously and vigorously and waved their handkerchiefs, as Mr. A. O. Hume, the popular secretary, moved through the *marquee* to the platform, to which cordial reception he smiled and bowed his acknowledgments. But that hardly equalled the demonstration of enthusiasm displayed a few minutes later when Mr. Hume left the tent and returned leading in Mr. Bradlaugh and their proposed President, Sir William Wedderburn, followed by Mr. J. Ghosal, Mr. Perozshah M. Mehta, Mr. Surendronath Bonnerjee, the Hon. Raja Ram Rao, of Madras, Mr. John Adam, of Madras, Mr. Dinshah Eduljee Vacha, Mr. W. S. Gantz, of Madras, Hon. Pundit Ajudyanath, of Allahabad, Captain Beynon, the Hon. K. L. Nulkar, C.I.E., Mr. Amirudin Tyebjee, Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Dewan Bahadur Raghunath Rao, Mr. H. A. Wadia, Pundita Ramabai, Miss Sherinbai M. Cursetjee, Mrs. Trimbak Canaren, Mrs. Nikambe, Miss Carlton, Mrs. Kanitkar, Mrs. Das, Dr. Ryder, and Mrs. Gangulee, B.A. Among the general visitors were the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang, C.I.E., Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, C.I.E., Mr. Mahadeo Wasudeo Barve, C.I.E., Messrs. Mahadeo Govind Ranade, K. C. Bedarkar, Shantaram Narayen, Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik. A number of European, Parsee, and Hindu ladies, besides those already mentioned, were also present, as well as a few European gentlemen. Among the Bombay delegates and members of the Reception Committee were Messrs. Muncherji Nowrojee Banajee, Byramji N. Servai, Dinshaw D. Davar, N. G. Chandawarkar, Damodhardas Thackersey Mooljee, Vandravandas Purshotumdas and Shivram V. Bhandarkar, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. R. N. Khory, Dr. A. D. Mody, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, and Dr. A. P. Cama; Messrs. J. C. Cama, Motilal M. Munshi, Goverdhundas Goculdas Tejpal, Bhaishanker Nanabhai, Madhavadas Raghunathdas, Vizbhucandas Atmaram, Premchund Roychund, Ballajee Pandurang, Macoond Ramchunder, Shewjee Dhurmajee, Ardesir Framji, Motilal Jamnadas, Dhondu Shamrao Garud, Gopalrao Hurry Deshmookh, Jamietram Nanabhai, Cursondas Vallabhdas, Shapurjee B. Bharocha, Dadabhoy Jaduram, K. R. Cama, Shamrao Vithal, Ali Mahomed Bhimjee, Shamrao M. Rele, N. V. Bapat, Sadashiv Rao, Jamsetjee A. H. Wadia, A. M. Dharamsey, Dhurumsey Morarjee Gokaldas, Tookaram Tatia, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Messrs. Virchand Dipchand, V. K. Bhatavdekar, Ganesham Nilkant, Ratiram Doorgaram, Noormahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, Jugmohundas Vundravandas, Dajee Abajee Khare, Peerbhoy K. Pudumsey, Mooljee Bhowanidas, Hassumbhoy Visram, Nensey Peroo Mahomed, D. D. Ghandy, D. F. Cama, Ganesham Nilkant, Haripersad Suntokram, Hari Sittaram Dixit, Hiralal Tribhowundas, Jehangir Eduljee Davar, Dr. K. B. Ballel, Messrs. Currimbhoy Nensey, Mansukhram Soorujram, Gordhundas M. Tripathi, Ramchandra Hemraj, Ruttonsey Mooljee, V. G. Bhandarkar, Virchund Raghojee Ghandi, and Vassonjee Khimjee, &c. All stood to their feet again, and renewed the handkerchief waving and cheering, though in an even more vigorous manner than before. As Mr. Bradlaugh ascended the platform and took his seat on the right hand side of Mr. Pherozshah Mehta, chairman of the Reception Committee, who occupied the president's chair for the nonce, it was noted that he was looking very well, and that the slightly fatigued and careworn expression observed on his face on the evening he landed in Bombay had almost vanished. Then the cheering lulled, to be renewed again, when Mr. Pherozshah Mehta, one of the very few Parsees to be noticed amongst the vast assembly, rose to deliver the address of welcome. Mr. Pherozshah spoke with usual fluency. He said, in welcoming the Congress back to Bombay they were welcoming it back to "its own, its native land," for he could well remember how four years ago it had been launched forth on its mission from Bombay. Then he gained the warm plaudits of the assembly by stating how the Congress was not meant to supplant the existing rulers of the country, but to supplement the endeavours of the best and most sagacious amongst them by proposing modifications and developments based on their peculiar and native knowledge, and suggested gratefully by that enlightenment and education which had been one of the most precious gifts bestowed upon them by British rule.

If any of those who felt inclined to doubt the loyalty of the native of India to the British Crown could have been present, and seen the display of enthusiasm these remarks of Mr. Pherozshah's evoked, they would have been greatly impressed. The whole assembly laughed and cheered and clapped their hands with an excited delight, which showed how they echoed the sentiments expressed by the speaker. Mr. Bonnerjee, the first president of the Indian National Congress, then rose to propose the election of Sir William Wedderburn as president of this the fifth Congress; and the Hon. Pandit Ajudyanath seconded the resolution with a speech, in which his voice trembled with emotion as he dwelt on the support accorded their movement in far off England by such gentlemen as Sir William Wedderburn and Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, M.P. Then Mr. Pherozshah Mehta was greeted with another cheer when he rose and said that he did not suppose there was any need of putting the motion to the assembly. The demonstration of enthusiasm was renewed as Sir William Wedderburn stepped in front of the president's chair and prepared to deliver the opening address. The assembly cheered as he said that the practical objects of the Congress movement were to revive the national life, and to increase the material prosperity of the country; and he said, amid cheers, what better object could they have before them? Interested as they were in Sir William's remarks from the outset it was interesting to note how the assembly, particularly those occupying the back benches—leaned forward and craned their necks eager to catch every word as Sir William slowly said the most natural question they might be inclined to ask him would be what were the prospects of the Congress movement in England? What were the obstacles they had to overcome; and what were the practical objects to which their activity could best be directed? To that he would answer that their hopes depended entirely upon the degree to which the British people could be induced to exert their power with reference to India. Their one great ultimate question was that of a Parliamentary control over Indian affairs, and if that were obtained all would be well. The president, continuing, created mingled laughter and cries of "shame" by pointing out that they had one serious difficulty to overcome and that was that the professional interests of the official administrators in India were in antagonism with the interests of the Indian taxpayer. Peace, economy, and reform, the interests of the taxpayers, were naturally distasteful to the civil and military classes; and a spirited and well-equipped army, he said, desired not peace, but active service, and who could expect that their officials would love economy, when it meant reduction of their salaries; or reform, when it meant restriction of their authority, a statement which was greeted with loud laughter. Then he evoked more applause when he averred that in the matter of Parliamentary control things had gone, as a historical review would show, from bad to worse until they were now as bad as they could be. But he thought, he said in conclusion, poor India was very fortunate in securing such a champion as Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, whom he compared to a very Charles Martel of these later days. Then, as he resumed his chair, a scene of the wildest enthusiasm followed, cries coming from all quarters of the *marquee* of "Three Cheers for Mr. Charles Bradlaugh" and "Hip, hip, hurrah!" On the excitement subsiding, several delegates ascended the platform and presented contributions to Congress, and several small presents to Sir William Wedderburn, as marks of respect from the communities they represented.

The following is a detailed account of the proceedings:—

Mr. Pherozshah M. Mehta, who was received with loud cheers in welcoming the delegates to Bombay, said:—

On behalf of the Reception Committee, I beg to tender to you all, delegates of the Fifth Indian National Congress, a cordial, sincere, and earnest welcome. (Cheers.) It would be at all times a high pleasure and privilege to receive and welcome so many and such distinguished gentlemen from all parts of the country. But when I remember that, though you may not be the chosen of the people by any scientific mode of election, you virtually and substantially represent them in all the various ways in which representation manifests and works itself out in the early stages of its progressive development, that pleasure and that privilege are infinitely enhanced. (Cheers). There is, besides, a peculiar zest in our welcome of you; for in welcoming the Congress to Bombay we welcome it back to "its own, its native land." (Cheers). I well remember the day this time four years ago, when, anxiously but hopefully, we launched the Congress on its enterprise—not of supplanting the existing rulers of the country, but of supplementing the endeavours of the best and most sagacious among them by proposing modifications and developments based on our peculiar native knowledge and information, and suggested gratefully by that enlightenment and education which are one of the most precious gifts bestowed upon us by British rule. (Loud and prolonged cheering.) The young enthusiast whom we thus started has now come back to us robust and manly, broadened and strengthened, with a record of achievement of which we may be justly proud. (Renewed cheering.) Even the indirect political gains of the Congress have not been inconsiderable. It has brought vividly into clear and emphatic recognition that most important fact of the growth of national ideas amongst us. Despite social and religious differences, we have all begun earnestly to realize that we are fairly on the way to a common national existence, united and bound together by the common political ties of an equal, impartial and enlightened rule, just as the United States have raised up the American nation on the basis of an infinite diversity of races and creeds. When we call the Congress national, we give expression to this nationalizing tendency which is now so powerfully leavening new India (hear, hear and cheers.) Instead of being jealously resented and angrily denounced, this free and frank acknowledgment of the grandest outcome of British rule should be welcomed as a sure token of our rational and discerning loyalty (cheers), at least by those who are always so mightily distressed that we do not set up a perpetual hallelujah in praise of it, in season and out of season. (Renewed cheers.) Then, gentlemen, the labours of the Congress have contributed to do that which is a necessary prelude to all reform, a thorough sifting and searching of some of the most vital of Indian political problems. Nothing that passion or prejudice or malice could urge has been left unsaid. And now that the proposals of the Congress have bravely stood the test, our opponents have recourse to the familiar dodge which is so often employed to cover retreat, and they are lost in wonder that we are making so much fuss about things which have nothing new in them, and which have been long contemplated by many an Anglo-Indian statesman at the head of affairs. Now, gentlemen, we are quite ready at once to plead guilty to this not very dreadful impeachment. (Laughter.) But, though it may not be said of the anti-reform party in England, and can certainly be said of some Anglo-Indians, that they never have anything kind or generous to say of the Indian people, this may surely be said of them, that though they do sometimes have something generous to say of the Indians, they have never shown the slightest disposition to confer upon them any portion of political rights. If the Congress has done nothing more than quicken into action these political [illegible], so long lost in contemplation, it will not have laboured in vain. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Laden with these and other gains the Congress has now come back to us, but not without undergoing trials and ordeals, two of which have been of exceptional severity. The first tactics employed by our opponents was to create disunion and dissension among ourselves. (Cries of "shame.") Well, gentlemen, in a country so vast and varied as India, it would be impossible, it would be unnatural, to expect perfect and absolute unanimity. (Hear, hear.) It is no wonder that we have our halt, our lame, and our blind, and that they should hobble off to what I may call the Indian political cave of Adullam at the call of Sir Syed Ahmed and Rajah Shivaprasad. But when two gentlemen, so amiable, so patriotic, so anxious to display their loyalty, were united together in one party and formed the United Patriotic Association, the same difficulty arose that was described by Mr. Bright, from whom I have borrowed my illustration as having arisen in the case of the anti-reform Adullamites. They were like the Scotch terrier, who was so covered with hair that you could not tell which was the head or which was the tail of it. (Laughter and cheers.) Sir Syed Ahmed pulled vigorously one way, Rajah Shiva Prasad as vigorously the other; and they so pulled between them the poor popinjay they had set up, that it burst, and poured out—to the amazement of a few, and the amusement of us all,—not the real patriotic stuff with which it had been announced to be filled, but the whitest and the purest sawdust. ((Renewed laughter and cheers.) The utter collapse of this vaunted Patriotic Association has taught our opponents a significant lesson. Every blandishment had been employed to lure prince and peasant; but prince and peasant alike would have none of it. It would be difficult to gather a more convincing, if passive and indirect, proof that the heart of the country is with us, and that it understands and appreciates the honesty, the loyalty, and the propriety of the movement. I should like to say here one word to the delegates from Bengal and the N. W. Provinces, lest they should imagine that I have referred to these events, which pertain more particularly to their provinces, with the object of indirectly boasting of our own immunity from human frailty. (Cries of "no, no.") Let me at once proceed to assure them that we in this Presidency have also our halt, our lame, and our blind. We also have had our little cave of Adullam. (Laughter and cheers.) But I am glad to be able to inform you that they have taken the infection very mildly, and that there is every hope of a speedy and complete recovery. (Laughter and cheers.) Baffled in the attempt to disunite us, our opponents had recourse to a measure of extraordinary virulence. They raised against us a cry as terrible as the cry of heresy which was sometimes raised in the old days of the Inquisition to crush an obnoxious personage, otherwise unimpeachable and invulnerable. They raised against us the cry of sedition and disloyalty. (Cries of "shame.") It was a cry well calculated to create alarm and uneasiness even among persons otherwise well disposed towards us. The Congress has, however, met the charge firmly and boldly (cheers) by a steadfast appeal to the authoritative record of our words, thoughts, and deeds, and to the personalities of the members composing it year after year. (Renewed cheers.) It was conclusively shown that the charge was founded on calumnies, lies, and misrepresentations. (Renewed cheers.) Then, gentlemen, something like the old story of the wolf and the lamb enacted itself. True, you may not be disloyal yourselves, said the wolf, that does not matter at all; it is quite enough that your great-grandfathers were, and your great-grandchildren might be. The Congress has, however, emerged unscathed even from this trial. Never was a greater truth uttered than that to which our esteemed friend Mr. Caine gave utterance, that we of the Congress are more loyal than Anglo-Indians themselves. (Loud cheers.) If by loyalty is meant a keen solicitude for the safety and permanence of the Empire, in which, we are firmly persuaded, lie implanted the roots of the welfare, the prosperity, and the good government of the country, then we are certainly more loyal than Anglo-Indians, who do not hesitate frequently to subordinate the interests of that safety and that permanence to the seductions of conquest and vainglory, or to the immediate gains and temptations of commercial enterprise. (Hear, hear and cheers.) Therefore it is that all our greetings of welcome go forth to you, and with a full heart we wish you God-speed in your labours. Those labours have for their aim and object measures, of which the central idea has been recently admirably summarized by one of the most sober and sagacious of modern politicians, Sir Charles Dilke, when he said that the time had now arrived when it was neither safe nor expedient to continue to carry on the administraton of the country at the hands of a secret and irresponsible bureaucracy, and that working on lines already laid down, a distinct step in advance should now be made. The policy of the Congress is thus a policy, not seditious or revolutionary, but conservative of the public welfare, strengthening the just authority of the British Government, and adding day by day fresh lustre and dignity to the Imperial Crown. (Loud cheers.) I do not know whether we are doomed to failure or destined to succeed; but the blessing which rests upon all honest and high endeavours will surely rest upon a mission imposed by duty, sanctified by patriotism, and guided by loyalty. (Cheers.) And now, gentlemen, I know you will not allow me to conclude without giving utterance to the deep thankfulness which we feel at the presence among us to-day of one whom we have learned to hail as the Member for India in the British House of Commons. (Loud cheers and cries of "Cheers for Mr. Bradlaugh.") The strength and greatness of the English character has been proudly sung by one of their most charming poets in lines with which we are familiar :—

> Pride in their port, defiance in their eye.
> I see the lords of human kind pass by.

But it has always seemed to me that English strength and greatness consist in nothing so much as in the lofty conception of moral and political duty which illumines the life and career of many an illustrious Englishman. We still mourn the loss of that great good man whose heart was always with us, and whose voice was always raised for us during many a long and eventful year. The memory of John Bright is reverently enshrined in our hearts. His place was filled by one whose life has a singular charm for all who prize sober simplicity and nobility of character above rank and riches. The mantle has now descended upon Mr. Bradlaugh. (Renewed cries of "Cheers for Mr. Bradlaugh.") We sincerely and unaffectedly join in the general grief at his recent illness, not out of selfish fears of losing our chosen champion, but out of that simple feeling of sorrow which all men feel when peril threatens a life devoted to high and unselfish ends. I know I am not employing the language of exaggeration when I say that our hearts are unutterably stirred within us at his presence among us to-day, restored to health and usefulness. (Cheers.) With no particular thoughts of the Congress in our minds, let us wish him that simple welcome which is in all our hearts and the hearts of people all over the country. And having now delivered to you my message of welcome, I invite you to proceed to elect your president. (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

Mr. Surrendranath Bonnerjee said :—

Following the precedent of former Congresses, their first business was to proceed to the election of a president, and it was his privilege to place before them the name of one who was well known to them. He meant Sir W. Wedderburn. (Loud cheers.) They had had a Hindoo as president in 1885, himself. The next Congress was presided over by a Parsee, Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee (cheers); then came a Mahomedan gentleman, who had distinguished himself at the bar. The next on the list ought to have been an Eurasian, but as Mr. D. S. White, who was considered the leading man in that community, was ill at the time it was thought best to elect Mr. Hume. They could not get official Europeans to throw in their lot with them, but they had got Sir W. Wedderburn to do so, who was a retired official [illegible] who had, during the twenty-five years he had been [illegible] this country, shown the greatest sympathy with the aspirations of the people of the country. (Cheers) That gentleman had been contesting West Ayrshire when he had been called away, and he (the speaker) hoped that his absence would in no degree prejudice his chances in the election. The prayer of the Congress should go to the electors of West Ayrshire that they should elect the gentleman whom he had proposed as a chairman. (Loud Cheers.)

Pundit Ajudyanath of Allahabad seconded the proposition. He said:

Sir W. Wedderburn had had a long Indian experience and had the amelioration of the natives of India at heart, and he only wished there were many more Englishmen like him. (Cheers.)

Mr. Rajaram Rama Rao supported the proposition. He said:

He would be glad to see Sir W. Wedderburn, an Englishman of first-rate capacity, take the chair, and observe how two thousand Indians could meet and debate on national questions. (Cheers.) He would have him go back to his native country with best recollections of what he had seen. (Loud Cheers.)

The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, said :

Gentlemen, I feel confident that I need not put this proposition to the meeting, but can see that it will be carried by acclamation. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

Sir William Wedderburn, who on stepping in front of the President's chair was greeted with loud and prolonged cheering and vigorous waving of handkerchiefs in addressing the delegates, said :—

I thank you, gentlemen, from the bottom of my heart for the great honour you have conferred upon me. I beg leave also to offer my acknowledgments to the mover and seconder of this resolution for the gracious terms, in which they have referred to my past connection with India. (Cheers). After our long acquaintance, it seems hardly necessary that I should assure you of my feelings of good-will towards the people of India. (Renewed cheers.) But I will mention this one fact, that I have passed a quarter of a century among you, and during that period of time I have not known what it was to suffer an unkindness from a native of India, (loud cheers.) During that period I have been in the service of the people of India, and have eaten their salt; and I hope to devote to their service what still remains to me of active life. (Cheers) I take this chair to-day with much pleasure and pride. It warms my heart to receive this mark of confidence from the Indian people, and I rejoice to take part in a movement so well calculated to promote the best interests of India and of England. (Cheers.) I have watched from its commencement the movement which has now culminated in the National Indian Congress, and in my humble judgment, the movement is unmitigated good in its origin, its objects, and its methods. (Cheers.) As regards its historical origin, we know that it is the direct result of the noblest efforts of British statesmanship, the natural and healthy fruit of higher education, and free institutions freely granted to the people of India. (Loud cheers.) Again, what are the practical objects of the Congress movement? They are to revive the national life, and to increase the material prosperity of the country; (loud and prolonged cheering) and what better objects could we have before us? (Renewed cheers.) Directly as regards our methods, they are open and constitutional, and based solely upon India's reliance upon British justice and love of fair-play. (Cheers.) Looking back to the history of the movement, there was one critical time in its development : that was about ten years ago. The leaven was then actually at work though the purposes of the movement were not then so well defined, and it was unwisely sought to deal with it by a policy of repression. The results might have been disastrous. But happily that time of tribulation was cut short by the arrival of our greatest and best of Viceroys, the Marquis of Ripon (loud cheers). By his wise and sympathetic policy, Lord Ripon met and fulfilled the aspirations of the national movement (renewed cheers). And on their side the people of India recognised that a Government, conducted in such a spirit, could not be regarded as an alien rule. This was the meaning of the passionate demonstrations at the time of Lord Ripon's departure. You, gentlemen, will correct me if I am wrong in saying that those demonstrations were a popular declaration that, on such terms, British rule could be accepted as the national Government of the Indian people (hear, hear, and cheers). But, gentlemen, you know all this as well as I do, and better. I think what you want to hear from me is not so much about your affairs in India as about your affairs in England (hear, hear). I have been nearly three years away from you, and have been studying English politics with special reference to Indian interests, and you would like to know what are the results. You will naturally ask me, what are the prospects of the Congress movement in England? What are the obstacles which we have to overcome? And what are the practical objects to which our activity can best be directed? To these enquiries I would reply generally that our hopes depend entirely upon the degree to which the British people can be induced to exert their power with reference to India. Our one great ultimate question is that of a Parliamentary control over Indian affairs. If that can be obtained, all will be well. The case of India in England is really a simple one. The Crown and Parliament of Great Britain have laid down certain broad and liberal principles for the administration of India, and have solemnly pledged themselves that these shall be acted on. With those principles the people of India are fully satisfied. But the difficulty is in the practice. For owing to the necessity of the case, the actual administration has to be entrusted to official agents in India. And the problem is, how under the circumstances can an effectual control be exercised from England so as to ensure these principles being carried out and these pledges fulfilled? Unfortunately, there is one very serious fact which much enhances the difficulty of this problem, and it is this, that in certain important particulars, the professional interests of our official administrators in India are in antagonism with the interests of the Indian tax-payer whose affairs they administer. This is a somewhat delicate matter, but it is an important one, and I feel it my duty to speak out clearly. Perhaps also it is easier for me than for most people to speak freely regarding the Indian official class, and that for two reasons. First, because I am deeply interested personally in the honour of that class. The Indian Civil Service has been a sort of hereditary calling in our family since the beginning of the century. My father entered the Civil Service in 1807; and my eldest brother followed him until he lost his life in the Bengal mutinies. I came out shortly afterwards. So that we are identified with what may be called the Indian official caste (laughter and cheers). The other reason is, because my complaint is against the system, not against the men who carry it out. On the contrary, it is my deliberate belief that the Indian and Military Services have never been surpassed for honest hard work and unselfish devotion to duty (cheers.) Such being the case, I have no hesitation in repeating that the interests of the Indian Services are in great measure antagonistic to the interest of the Indian tax-payer. The main interests of the Indian tax-payer are peace, economy, and reform (cheers). But all those are necessarily distasteful to the Civil and Military classes. A spirited and well-equipped army naturally desires, not peace, but active service (laughter and cheers). And who can reasonably expect officials to love economy, which means the reduction of their own salaries or reform, which means restriction of their authority? (Renewed laughter). It cannot be expected that as a class our official administrators in India will work for peace, economy, and reform. But this very fact makes all the more urgent the necessity for a control in England which shall be both vigilant and effectual. We have, therefore, now to see what is the state of that control. Is it strong, vigilant, and effectual? I am sorry to say that the answer to this question is highly unsatisfactory. A brief historical review will, I fear, show that, in the matter of Parliamentary control, things have gone from bad to worse until they are now about as bad as can be. It is now more than a hundred years ago since Edmund Burke pointed out the crying need for a strong impartial control in England over Indian affairs. And Mr. Fox's Indian Bill would have provided an organised machinery for exercising this control. But unhappily, owing to party struggles unconnected with India, this Bill fell through—"India's Magna Charta," as Burke called it—and never since has a similar attempt been made. But although no remedy was then applied, things were not so bad until the passing of the Government of India Act in 1858, which transferred the Government from the Company to the Crown. It is from that Act that I date our principal misfortunes. Till then we had two important safe-guards. The first was the wholesome jealousy felt by Parliament towards the East India Company as a privileged corporation. The other was the necessity for the renewal of the Company's Charter at the end of every thirty years. At each of those renewals the Company's official administration had to justify its existence; there was a searching inquiry into grievances; and there never was a renewal without the grant to the public of important reforms and concessions suited to the progressive condition of Indian affairs. Now, unfortunately, both those safe-guards are lost. The official administrators, who used to be viewed with jealousy, have now been admitted into the innermost sanctum of authority; and, as Council to the Secretary of State, form a secret court of appeal for the hearing of all Indian complaints. They first decide all matters in India, and then retire to the Indian Council at Westminster to sit in appeal on their own decisions. Such a method of control is a mockery snare, and a delusion. This evil is very far-reaching, for when a decision is passed at the India Office, the Secretary of State becomes committed to it, so that if an independent member tries to take up the case in the House of Commons, he finds himself confronted, not by a discredited Company, but by the full power of the Treasury Bench. But the loss of all the periodical inquiry once at least in thirty years is perhaps a still more serious disaster. There is now no day of reckoning. And Indian reformers find all their efforts exhausted in the vain attempt to obtain a Parliamentary inquiry, such as was before provided, without demand and without effort. At the present moment such an inquiry is much overdue. The last periodical inquiry was held in 1854, so that under the old system a Parliamentary inquiry would have been begun five years ago. But although such an inquiry has been constantly asked for, and has been promised, it has never been granted. No doubt we shall manage to get it in the end, but it will be at the cost of much wasted energy. I think, gentlemen, I have shown that the last state of our control is worse than the first. On the one hand, we have been deprived of our periodical inquiry into grievances, while, on the other hand, all complaints are calmly referred for disposal to the very officials against whom the complaints are made. I should like, by way of illustration, to give a couple of instances to show how this system works in practice. The first case I will take is that which was well known at the time as the Break of Gauge controversy. In that matter, General Strachey, as Public Works Member of the Viceroy's Council, held his own against the whole united public opinion of India, European and Native, official and unofficial, and the railway gauge was fixed in the way he wished it. Later on the question came in appeal to the Secretary of State. But by that time General Strachey had retired from his position in India, and had been appointed to the Indian Council, where he was the official adviser of the Secretary of State in matters relative to railways and public works. When, therefore, the public fancied they were appealing from the Government of India to the Secretary of State, they were really enjoying an appeal from General Strachey to himself. This instance shows how the system of the Indian Council is even worse in fact than in theory. One might perhaps suppose that there being fifteen members of the Council, one's grievance might come before those not personally affected. But such is not the case. Each member is considered as an expert as regards his particular province or department, and is allowed to ride his own hobby, provided he allows his colleagues also to ride their own hobbies in the way they choose. The other instance is taken from my own experience, and has reference to agricultural banks. We cherish the idea that if he had fair play, the ryot might develop into a substantial yeoman instead of being the starveling he is. With a fertile soil, a glorious sun, and abundance of highly-skilled labour, there is no reason why India should not become a garden if the ryot were not crushed by his debts. The only thing that is required is capital, in order to settle these old debts, and make advances to the ryots no reasonable terms, so that they may be supplied with water for irrigation and manure. As you know, we prepared a practical scheme, founded on the German system of peasant banks, and got all the parties concerned to agree to it. The Bombay Government approved of the experiment, which was to be on a very limited scale, and the scheme was forwarded for sanction to the Secretary of State by Lord Ripon's Government, Sir Evelyn Baring, as Finance Minister, having agreed to advance five lakhs of rupees for the settlement of the old debts. In England the scheme was well received. Mr. John Bright took the chair at a meeting in Exeter Hall in furtherance of the project, and each of the leading London daily papers expressed approval. (Cheers). The Manchester Chamber of Commerce also memorialized the Secretary of State in its favour. Well, gentlemen, this scheme entered the portals of the India Office, and never left it alive. (Laughter.) It was stabbed in the dark, no one knows by what hand or for what reason. Not long ago our friend Mr. Samuel Smith asked a question about it in the House of Commons. He inquired why the experiment recommended by Lord Ripon's Government was not allowed; and he was informed by Sir John Gorst that the scheme was not considered "practicable!" (Laughter.) Not practicable indeed. I wonder whether Sir J. Gorst is aware that, in Germany alone, there are 2,000 such agricultural banks in active working, and that throughout the continent of Europe it is admitted that, without such financial institutions, the peasant proprietor is absolutely unable to maintain himself without falling into the clutches of the village usurer. (Cheers.) I think I may say with confidence that the India Office has not yet heard the last word on the subject of agricultural banks in India. (Cheers.) I fear therefore, that in reviewing the situation in England, we must admit that the organised forces are in the hands of our opponents. The India Office is strong against us, together with the influence of the Services and of society. The London press is not favourable to us. And those Members of Parliament, who have Indian experience rank themselves mostly on the official side. On the other hand, we need not lose hope; for the spirit of the age is on our side. (Cheers.) The forces of the new democracy are in favor of national aspirations; and wherever meetings of working men are addressed, they are found willing, nay, eager, that justice should be done to India. This has been my own experience, and you will be glad to know that when my supporters in North Ayrshire learned that I had been invited to preside at this Congress, they were highly gratified, and resolutions were passed, expressing strong sympathy with the Indian people. (Loud cheers.) Nor is it on the Liberal side only that India has active sympathisers. She has many good friends among Conservatives; and to those I think we may reasonably appeal in the matter of party control over Indian affairs. It is sometimes said that Conservatives walk in the footsteps of good reformers; that is, they stand now in the position that good reformers stood in perhaps fifty years ago. If this is so, we may well ask their help to carry through the reforms that commended themselves to Burke and to Fox, and still more to restore that thirty years periodical inquiry which was originally secured to us by the wisdom of our ancestors. And if the older organisations are against us, we have younger organisations which are making good and healthy growth. First and foremost, the Indian National Congress is becoming a household word in England, and it will become a power in the State if you continue patient, persistent, and moderate. (Loud cheers.) Then again, you have done well and wisely to establish organization No. 2, a Congress agency in London. In the Indian National Congress, the people of India, hitherto dumb, have found a voice. But the distance to England is great, and the agency is needed, like a telephone to carry the voice of the people of India to the ear of the people of England. (Cheers.) It seems to me that the agency under your indefatigable secretary, Mr. Digby (loud cheers), is simply invaluable in bringing India in contact with her friends in England, and in bringing those friends when they take up India subjects either in Parliament or before the public. (Renewed cheers.) Also the agency, with the committee which supervises its working, will, we hope, be the nucleus round which an Indian party will gradually gather itself. This will be our organization No. 3, the Indian Parliamentary Party, consisting of men who, however different their views may be on other subjects, are willing to co-operate on the basis of a just and sympathetic policy towards India. (Cheers.) The meeting three weeks ago at the National Liberal Club, under the presidency of our valued friend, Mr. George Yule, was the first movement towards the formation of such a party. Strong sympathy was then expressed with the objects of the Congress, and it is hoped that when Parliament meets arrangements will be made to secure joint action in matters affecting Indian interests. But, gentlemen, I have not come to the end of our list of activities on behalf of India. I rejoice to learn that a group of Indian speakers of weight and experience are about to proceed to England, in company with our general secretary (loud cheers), for the purposes of initiating a systematic propaganda by addressing popular audiences, at the great centres of population throughout Great Britain. (Renewed cheers.) You will know well how to address those great audiences, appealing fearlessly to the highest motives, and calling on the people of England to perform their trust and duty towards the unpresented millions of India. Appeals to unselfishness, to justice, and to humanity will ever find a sure response from the great heart of the British people. (Loud cheers.) In conclusion I would like to address a few words to those of our English friends who distrust the Congress movement. The promoters of the Congress profess strong attachment to British rule. (Loud cheers.) And I would ask, is there any reason to doubt this profession? Have those men any interests antagonistic to our rule? Remember that the originators of this movement are educated men, trained up by us in a love of freedom and free institutions, Is it likely that these men should wish to exchange the rule of England, the freest and most enlightened country in the world, for Russia, (cries of "no, no,") which is one of the most barbarous and retrograde? (Cheers). I remember being much struck with the remark of a native friend of mine, with reference to Russian advances. He said to me "If India is lost, we are the chief losers. You can go to your ships and will be safe in your distant homes. We, on the other hand, should lose all, our country, our liberties, and our hopes for the regeneration of our race." Perhaps some of our doubting English friends will say "We attach more importance to deeds than to words." I think we can point also to deeds. (Cheers). It is well known that in all schemes for the invasion of India, the Russian generals depend for success on a hoped-for rising of the native population. In 1885 they appear to have put this idea to the test by a pretended advance. Had this move been followed by any signs of sympathy, or even by an ominous silence of expectancy throughout India, Russia would have rejoiced, and we should have felt our position weakened. But India does not treat England's difficulty as her opportunity. On the contrary there went up on all sides a patriotic cry led by the native press, calling on all to join with men and money and make common cause against the common foe, (Loud cheers). I think also the action of the Congress, when calmly viewed, will be seen to point in the same direction. The man who points out the rocks and shoals, towards which the ship is moving, is the friend of the captain, not the enemy. And that is the light in which the Government should regard the criticisms of the Congress. (Cheers). The moderate reforms proposed by the Congress will all tend to make the people of India more prosperous and more contented, and will thereby strengthen the foundations of British rule, (loud and prolonged cheering); and here I would specially invite our English commercial friends to join with us in our efforts to increase the material prosperity of the country. At present owing to the poverty of the people, the trade is nothing in comparison with what it ought to be. This is an argument which has been effectively pressed by our veteran leader, Dadabhoy Nowroji. He has pointed out that our Australian Colonies take English goods at the rate of £17 or £18 per head per annum, whereas poor India can only take at the rate of eighteen pence a head. If by releasing him from his bonds of debt, and placing him in a position to exercise his industry, we could make the ryot moderately prosperous, how great would be the benefit to English trade. If the English customer could take even £1 a head, the exports to India would exceed the exports to all the rest of the world put together. I would, therefore say to our mercantile friends, help us to make the ryot prosperous, and your commercial business will soon increase by leaps and bounds. (Cheers). Gentlemen, I have now concluded my preliminary remarks, and I thank you for the patience with which you have heard me. I have now to invite you to attack with good appetite the substantial bill of fare which will be placed before you. I will not in any way anticipate your proceedings, but I may perhaps express a hope that you will give early and earnest attention to the Bill for the Reform of the Legislative Councils. (Cheers). And in connection with this Bill, I would take the opportunity to congratulate you on the presence here to-day of a very distinguished visitor—one whose name is a synonym for independence, for strength, and for success. (Loud cheers). I think poor India is very fortunate in securing such a champion as Mr. Charles Bradlaugh (renewed cheers and cries of "cheers for Mr. Bradlaugh") a very Charles Martel of these later days, whose sledge-hammer blows have often shaken to their foundations the citadels of prejudice, of ignorance, and of oppression. (Renewed cheers.) To-day there only remains to appoint, as usual, a Subjects Committee, and I will ask you to do this before we separate. Gentlemen, I will not detain you longer, but will only express my earnest hope that your labors may prosper, and that your deliberations will effectually promote the safety, honor, and welfare of her Majesty and her dominions, (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

A Subjects Committee was appointed. Pandit Ajudyanath afterwards presented a plate to Sir W. Wedderburn and some other articles to the reception committee, and Mr. Ali Mahomed presented Rs. 150 and some other articles to the fund; for which both these gentlemen were thanked by Sir W. Wedderburn. The President intimated that they should meet again this afternoon, adding that, as on previous occasions, the mover of a proposition should be allowed to speak for ten minutes, every one else being allowed five minutes. The Congress then adjourned to reassemble this afternoon at one o'clock.

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Mr. Grant Allen is about to pay a flying visit to the land of the Pharaohs, says a home paper. He set sail at the end of last week, and he is likely to remain abroad until Christmas. For a number of years past it has been Mr. Allen's custom, through health considerations, to winter abroad. During this year his health has greatly improved, and he hopes this brief visit to the south will satisfy the demands of his medical adviser. At the fall of the year, Mr. Allen decided not to leave England at all this year, but to spend a few weeks by the south coast in lieu of his periodical emigration. The damp air and fogs of October and November have, however, proved too much for him. Hence his departure.

## "A CRAWFORD ON A SMALL SCALE IN BENGAL."

M. C. T. writes from London under the above heading to a Calcutta paper :—

The impending fate of the doomed Mamlutdars of Bombay reminds me of an identical case, which occurred in Bengal eighteen years ago. The separate College in the Writers' Buildings for the training of Civil Engineers for the service of Government had then been abolished, and an adjunct of the Calcutta Presidency College, like its Law Department, supplied all the opportunities for providing Government with the Indian portion (which was and still is very limited) of officers and subordinates in its Public Works Department. The decidedly discouraging policy of the rulers in preventing the children of the soil from trespassing into this its special preserve, alike the goal of youthful aspirants, Civil and Military, had brought on such laxity in the discipline of this department, that all rules and regulations were at length merged in individual fancies and caprices of the Professors and Principal. The Government guarantee of granting the first five successful candidates in the third years's (final) examination in the Engineering grade of the Public Works Department had long been withdrawn, and after the annual examinations, the successful and unsuccessful alike had equally to bear the travail of uncertainity as to their future appointments. Government policy there were none, at any rate none were avowed. How many of the successful competitors were to become Assistant Engineers (the lowest commencing rank in the Officer's grade in the Engineering Department), how many were to be deprived of the loaves and fishes, none knew. All was chaos. The course of study in this Department extended over three years, and roughly the young men, who got through the examination at the end of the first year's course into the 2nd form, was entitled a Sub-Overseer's appointment in in the Public Works Department, and the success in the second year's examination or failure in the final (third) year, entitled him to an Overseer's certificate. The appointments though all round, were, with the students more a game of luck than a reward of merit.

In the year 1871, the number of competitors for the final examination was rather heavy. About twenty young men, I believe, entered the list. Six or seven passed, and the rest were ploughed. Of the former some luckily got appointments under Government in the Engineering grade, and the remainder, together with the latter, did not know what to do. At that time, Sir George Campbell was the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. He instituted two lower grades of the Subordinate Executive Service, viz., Canungoes and Sub-Deputies, who should work up to Deputy Magistrates' and Sub-Divisional charges, and he made it compulsory in the case of all these Officers to enable them the better to discharge their revenue duties, to be ground in the rudiments of land surveying and mensuration. To make a start, he directed three qualified men from the Civil Engineering Department of the Presidency College to be sent to Patna, Dacca, and Orissa, where their services were to have been placed under the Education Department, they being required to teach the boys of the senior forms of the collegiate schools, established in the abovementioned places. Notices of these three appointments came out on the college-board daily, but they went a-begging, none would need them. The simple reason was the students did not care to forego their prospects in the Public Works Department for which they were trained, and very justly refused, despite their present emoluments, to avail themselves of berths wherein their future prospects were naught. Daily numbers of this disappointed lot used to besiege the Public Works Secretariat in quest of employment. They were entitled to, and wanted appointments in, the subordinate ranks and the authorities, as they thought, remained uniformly obdurate to their daily petitions. At length, a whisper got current that there was a certain European or Eurasian Registrar in the Irrigation Branch of the P. W. D. And if his palm could be greased with hundred-rupee bags, there might be some chance of their getting appointments, which from their college diplomas they were legitimately entitled to. I was very poor, wrote my friend to me, (and he was one of the party concerned), and did not know how or where to raise these hundred rupees from. I was but a boy, the whole family after the death of my father was on my shoulders. I did not know a single individual in Calcutta. I had no security to give—who would invest his money in such a sinking fund. At the same time, the pressing wants of a family were each day growing more pressing still, and the generosity of a schoolfellow who had saved by his scholarship money, at length relieved me of my anxieties. I do not know how others got their money, but seventeen or eighteen of us each gave our hundred rupees to this Registrar for appointment as Overseers in the Public Works Department. But week followed week, and month followed month, we were no nearer to our appointments than before we bribed this wretch. Quite disgusted and sickened to the very heart, at last I went out to Orissa, availing myself of one of Sir G. Campbell's appointments under the Education Department, and there with my birch and ferrule relinquished with great reluctance though, all my day dreams of ever working in the Public Works department. In the meantime, the senior Professor of the Civil Engineering Department of the Presidence College (the late Mr. J. M. Scott) had got scent of the whole affair. He first exerted himself, and succeeded in getting my fellow-bribers appointed in the P. W. D., and then resolved how best he could bring the delinquent to book without harming his late pupils. He moved the Bengal Government on the subject, and in concert with Sir H. L. Harrison, the present Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality (then a sub in the Bengal Secretariat) carried through the whole operation most admirably. The Bengal Government gave its word that the boys would not come to any grief, if they would be honest, and tell the whole truth. Some months after we had joined our appointment, we got letters from the Bengal Government direct to proceed to Calcutta, it promised therein to defray our travelling expenses besides. We came to Calcutta, and gave our depositions at what we eventually came to know to be a departmental enquiry. The improvised Court comprised Colonel Hague, the Bengal Government Secretary in the P. W. Department, Irrigation Branch, in whose Office this man was the Registrar, Mr. (now Sir) H. L. Harrison, and our Professor, the late Mr. Scott. Every one of us spoke the honest truth. I had demanded and got from the Registrar a receipt for my hundred rupees. I forwarded that too. Lawrie (that was the man's name) was dismissed, and disentitled to Government Service thenceforth, and his Head Clerk, an Indian, who acted for the go-between, shared the same fate. We not only got our travelling expenses, but Mr. Harrison's thanks to boot for assisting him in bringing the guilty to punishment. Under the plea of this trial, we eaked out a pretty long holiday to a few days more; made the most of it with the travelling allowance that we got, and then leisurely rejoined our respective duties. Some of my colleagues, writes my friend, are still in the Public Works Department, others have retired on pension.

## PIRACY IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

A correspondent of the *Sind Times* says that a vessel belonging to Kutch, on its way to Busreh to load a cargo of dates was boarded by Arabs during the night while she was lying at anchor in the river, a day's journey from her destination. Immediately she was boarded, the Arabs, without the least provocation, and without waiting to question the tindal or the crew, at once started spearing them. After spearing four of the crew and tindal about the thigh and lower down their legs, and killing one of the crew out-right, whose body they afterwards cast into the river, they seized the tindal, and laying a sword across his throat demanded all the money they had on board, failing compliance with which, they threatened to cut his throat. In order to prove true to their word, and to show that they were in right earnest, and meant doing what they had threatened to, the tindal, frightened out of his life, and seeing that he was at the mercy of people of whom he could expect no escape or consideration, confessed that he had only a few rupees by him which he offered to give up on condition that they spared his life. The Arabs then ceased carrying their threat into execution, but forthwith commenced breaking open the boxes on the craft, ransacked the contents and removed all that they could conveniently carry, and this they did even to the very coat which one of the crew had on his person. A complaint, we hear, has been lodged before the authorities at Bushire, and inquiries are being instituted, but with what result our correspondent has not yet informed us. The vessel is due to arrive Karachi very shortly. It has already left Busreh. Last year, also, the Arabs committed a raid on a Kutchi Dingy and killed two of the crew carrying away booty to the extent of Rs. 3,000, besides wearing apparel.

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## THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST COW-KILLING.

The *Pioneer*, under the heading "The History of an Agitation," has a long article which tends to represent as an imposter a man calling himself Sriman Swami, who for the last two years has been at the head of an agitation against cow-killing. It should be stated, however, that Sriman Swami denies the allegation, and threatens to sue the *Pioneer* for three lakhs damages. The following are the allegations that are made :—

Just two years ago there gradually crept into the Indian newspapers notices of an agitation against cow-killing, of which it appeared that the moving spirit was a man calling himself Sriman Swami. He had founded a "Cow Memorial Fund" with its head-quarters at Allahabad, and his preliminary operations were in these Provinces. Taking up the high ground of the immense economical value of the cow to the mass of the population, he veiled with these utilitarian considerations a movement which was designed to appeal to the religious feelings of Hindus. His first notable success was at Durbhanga, where he managed to secure the presence of the Maharaja at a meeting held in March 1888, at which an appeal was put forward for help to put a stop to kine-killing. Some days later he held a second meeting at Chupra on similar lines. His agitation seems to have borne fruit very quickly, for in the following month a riot occurred at the Berhampur fair in the Shahabad district, the Commissariat contractors from Benares being maltreated by a Hindu mob and the cattle which they had purchased being rescued from them. Popular feeling had thus clearly been excited in Bengal, and the train laid for future trouble between Hindus and Mahomedans. Following up his success Sriman Swami, after spending the hot weather in strengthening his position in the North-West Provinces and Oudh, ventured on a wider field of agitation. In September he addressed a large meeting in the Calcutta Town Hall, whereat a number of Mahomedans were refused a hearing by reason of their dissent from his opinions. A second gathering at Durbhanga, whereat 4,000 persons were said to have been present, including the Maharaja, was held after this; and emboldened by the patronage he had received the Swami proceeded to Nepal. His attempts at arousing opinion there were summarily cut short by the Durbar: he was confined to his quarters and sent back to India without much ceremony. He, however, made capital out of his visit by stating in Calcutta that the Nepaulese authorities had given Rs. 10,000 to the Cow Memorial Fund.

The Swami's public speeches now began to assume an inflammatory character, for in January of the present year, at the Bardwan Raj College, he referred to the enormous destruction of kine, due to the demand for beef as food for the European garrison of India—at which point his speech was brought to a summary close by the College authorities. Lectures at various places in Behar brought his tour in Bengal to a close. He then proceeded to exploit Bombay and Madras, delivering numerous speeches and collecting subscriptions. At Sholapur he attacked the Government in offensive terms and preached the dangerous doctrine that from want of unity between Mahomedans and Hindus the wealth of India was being carried to England, emphasizing his argument by comparing English rule with the old Native *regime*, much to the disadvantage of the former. At Ahmednagar he spoke in a similar strain. At Madras and other places he derided "John Bull's excessive appetite for beef, his Hindu listeners, according to the local newspapers, applauding this sentiment. In the Western and Southern Presidencies he was countenanced by men in the position of Sir Dinsha Manekji Petit, Dewan Raganath Rao, Raja Sir T. Madhava Rao, the Hon'ble S. S. Iyer and Mr. Eardley Norton, who it may be charitably supposed were ignorant of his more equivocal utterances and looked only at the economic or sentimental sides of the question. According to his own account Lord Reay even "expressed sympathy with the movement in unmistakable terms." In Madras the hollowness of the agitation was forcibly pointed out by the leading English newspaper in that Presidency, figures being quoted to prove that while the annual death-rate of cattle in India was calculated at 18 millions only 3½ millions out of these were slaughtered for food; and that for every head of cattle killed for Europeans 34 were killed for the Mahomedan and low caste Hindu population.

Sriman Swami's career in Southern India was not an unmixed success. At Trevandrum, in Travancore, after lecturing in Tamil, he proposed that an official notice, signed by the Dewan on behalf of the Maharaja, should be issued announcing a second lecture in English. This was refused, and he thereupon abandoned his intention of lecturing. Upon a cheque for Rs. 3,000 being given to him with the Maharaja's sanction he received it ungraciously, declaring it was too small as compared with gifts from other Princes, and capped this by stating that even Sir Madhava Rao had given him Rs. 5,000, a statement that was not verified. He was checkmated by being promptly asked to return the cheque, which he did in a day or two. He has since put his own colouring on this episode by attributing his failure in Trevandrum to the "missionary and Christian influences which ride rampant on all sides"—thus again appealing to Hindu bigotry.

We have been at considerable pains to trace the results of the agitation since its commencement two years ago: they have not so far passed into the dangerous stage, though during the last Id, in very many places, the Hindus showed more than usual feeling against the Mahomedans offering their usual sacrifices. The relations between the two communities have become so strained that in some villages the Mahomedan community have been threatened with expulsion if they purchased meat from butchers, while in others a system of boycotting has been enforced. The Mahomedans in their turn have shown a disposition to assert their rights as a flesheating race, and it is not likely that, where they are in a majority, they will tolerate any interference with their customary habits. The friction thus excited will inevitable increase, and with each recurrence of great religious fasts or festivals outbreaks of race antagonism, such as occurred at Delhi and Rohtak, may assume serious proportions. We have already referred to the riot at Berhampur, and we believe that at the Sonepore Fair last month the Hindus were successful in their boycotting tactics. An itinerant preacher denounced the practice of cow-killing, with the result that the Mahomedan ryots could not purchase bullocks for agricultural operations, while the Government Commissariat Agent from Dinapore also went away empty-handed. Now Sriman Swami, as far as inquiry can ascertain, is no other than on Desika Chari, a native of Tiruvelliankudi in the Tanjore District. His father was a vakil named Vedanta Iyengar and he has a brother now living, Srinivasalu Chari, at present in the service of Mr. T. Rama Rao vakil. On the 8th of July 1869 Desika Chari was sentenced to six years' rigorous imprisonment by the Sessions Court of Tanjore, for having made a false charge, and committed perjury in support of it. He was released in October 1874, but did not return to his relatives who until quite lately were unaware of his being still alive. It is somewhat difficult to trace his career thereafter, but in 1877 he obtained employment in the Calcutta Post Office, taking the name of his brother Srinvasalu Chari. He stayed but a short time in this berth and left suddenly, after quarrelling with Mr. Alpin about his leave. His next appearance was in Calcutta in 1886, when he gave out that he was a gentleman from Madras and joined the Congress delegates from that Presidency. They, however, disowned him, and failing thus to bring himself to public notice, he apparently conceived the idea of founding the "Cow Memorial Fund" at Allahabad. He thereupon assumed the name of Sriman Swami and started the agitation against cow-killing. His account of himself at the Town Hall meeting in Calcutta, to which reference has been made, states that he was a B. A. of the Madras University and an ex-Sub-Judge, but had resigned the service on account of domestic misfortunes. Unfortunately his identity as Desika Chari has been declared beyond a doubt by a number of persons who were acquainted with him in past years; the crooked middle finger of the right hand which Desika Chari had being one of the "distinctive marks" of Sriman Swami. He, of course, disclaims being the son of Vedanta Iyengar and disavowed his sister at Kumbokenum when she claimed relationship with him, but the evidence is too strong for him. At any rate in place of denials it seems highly desirable that he should bring some proof to show that he has been wrongly identified. It is only for the public benefit that the story of his antecedents should now be made known, and we leave the bare facts to speak for themselves. Those in responsible positions who have given him material support may satisfy themselves as to the identity of Desika Chari and Sriman Swami, and decide whether they have done well to give him their countenance or would do well to continue it.

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## INDIA IN THE LAW COURTS.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL *vs.* SHIMATI FAHAMIDUNNISSA AND OTHERS.

This was an appeal from a decision of the High Court of Bengal of Aug. 14, 1886, before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Mr. W. F. Robinson, Q.C., and Mr. J. H. A. Branson were counsel for the appellant; Mr. Cowie, Q.C., and Mr. Doyne for the respondents. The respondents are the owners of an estate called Sureswar, in the district of Faridpore, which consisted in the year 1792 of 10,000 bigahs of land. On that area Government revenue was assessed under the permanent settlement, and had continued since to be paid without deduction on account of loss by diluviation. The estate is exposed to the action of various branches of the rivers Ganges and Brahamaputra, which have their confluence in that district, and it has consequently at times lost largely. In 1859 only 652 bigahs appeared above water, and when the regular survey was made a short time afterwards even that *residuum* had disappeared. But after that, and down to 1877, the estate had increased to 2,000 bigahs. While this was going on the Act IX. of 1847 was passed. It is an Act in relation to the assessment of lands gained from the sea or from rivers by alluvion or dereliction within the provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa. It provided, among other things, for a new survey of lands on the banks of rivers and the shores of seas every ten years to denote changes, and it enacted that whenever it should appear to the local revenue authorities that land had been added to any estate paying revenue directly to Government they should, without delay, assess the same with a revenue payable to Government, according to the rules in force for assessing alluvial increments, and report their proceedings forthwith to the Sudder Board of Revenue, whose orders thereupon should be final. In 1877, when the survey was made, the 2,000 bigahs of land which, the respondents alleged, constituted their estate were measured as new lands, but 650 bigahs were re-leased to the respondents as re-formed land of their property. The respondents, however, objected to that decision of the local revenue authorities and claimed that the whole 2,000 bigahs should be re-leased to them as forming part of the original estate, and that no part thereof should be assessed as accretion. They accordingly appealed as to the remaining 1,350 bigahs; and on April 19, 1881, the Board of Revenue decided that the respondents were not entitled to the 1,350 bigahs as a re-formation *in situ* of their original estate, and rejected their appeal, thereby approving and confirming the assessment of the land as an accretion by the local revenue authorities. The present suit was then brought by the respondents, who claimed that the land was a re-formation *in situ* of their permanently settled estate, and had been wrongfully resumed by the Government and assessed with revenue.

Their lordships, who had taken time to consider their decision, now delivered judgment; and, after reciting the facts, said the case, as it appeared to them, might be shortly put thus. The Board of Revenue had, in violation of the right, solemnly secured to the owner of a permanently settled estate, claimed to subject his land to an additional assessment, a claim which had been declared by legislation to be wholly illegal and invalid. Thereupon the owner exercised the right conferred upon him by the regulation of 1819, and appealed by suit to the Court of Judicature to reverse the decision of the Revenue authorities. In bar of that suit the answer set up was that a subsequent law empowered the Revenue authorities to assess, by new machinery, lands of a description within which the land in question did not fall, and made the orders of the Board of Revenue thereupon final. Their lordships were at a loss to see how that could be any answer. If it had been intended to take away from the proprietors of estates the power, by application to the Courts, to obtain immediate redress in any case in which "the Revenue authorities shall violate or encroach on the rights secured to them by the permanent settlement," it would have been done in express terms, and not by such enactments as were contained in the Act of 1847. It seemed to their lordships that it would be an erroneous interpretation of that statute to hold that it rendered the Board of Revenue supreme, and enabled them to make valid and effectual a proceeding on their part which the law had declared to be wholly illegal and invalid. Their lordships would therefore humbly advise her Majesty that the appeal should be dismissed. The appellant must pay the costs of the appeal.

## LORD WOLSELEY AND LORD HARRIS ON THE VOLUNTEERS.

Lord Wolseley was present on the night of the 5th current at the St. James's Hall on the occasion of the prize distribution in connection with the 2nd Volunteer Battalion Royal Fusiliers. Alluding to the improvement displayed in the shooting of the battalion Lord Wolseley said that was a point on which they must congratulate themselves, for there was no one subject to which a battalion should pay so much attention as that of shooting well. Soldiers were invented, they had their being, for one real object, and that was that they should be able, when necessity arose, to kill their enemy. If a soldier could not shoot well at the present day, it was impossible that he could perform the duty for which he had his existence. Therefore it would be much better for a bad shot to stay at home with his mamma than to be in the battalion. Some people thought that if a battalion could march past in a fine way, like a wall, as they said, the men having their heads set up and their necks straight, and their fingers down, in the unnatural position in which they were told they must march past, they were an efficient body of men; but he had no hesitation in saying that that was useless for military purposes. Drill was very necessary, but a feeling was growing up that the days were gone by when military forces were valued according as they could perform complicated manœuvres on parade and that general commanding officers should not go to the parade ground so much as to the ranges to see what the men could do. A great deal had been done to improve the shooting of the army, and he was glad to say that it was better now than it had ever been before, and the same might be said of the volunteers. He mentioned that within ten days the Aldershot division of the army would be armed with the new magazine rifle, and by next April he hoped the army generally would be in possession of smokeless powder.

Lord Harris spoke at the distribution of prizes to the 1st V. B. Royal Sussex Regiment. Dealing with the question of equipment, he declared that no Government had contributed to the funds of the volunteer force except by way of a capitation grant, and that in some quarters a very exaggerated idea existed of the amount of money necessary for the supply of equipment in the first category of the Adjutant-General's letter. In some districts the public had been asked to find money for the supply of great coats. He had no hesitation in saying that that appeal was unwarranted. The Government were ready to give a capitation grant of 2s. for every great coat certified at inspection, and contractors all over the country were ready to supply those articles and accept payment as the grant came.—Sir William Marriott, M. P., who also spoke, evoked applause by declaring that no Government had done enough for the volunteers.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 25th December, 1889.

*Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. | 29·900 |
| Temperature of the Air | 71·9 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 65·6 |
| Dew Point | 60·5 |
| Relative humidity of Air | 0·644 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10). | 0·0 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m., next day) | 81·4 |
| Maximum do. do (read at 8 a.m.) | 67·0 |
| General Directions of Wind.* | E, ENE, E, ENE, WNW, NW, N. |
| Movement of wind in 24 hours* | 177 |

* From midnight to midnight.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Sedgwick, R.E., Executive Engineer, State Railways, on return from furlough, will be posted to the Madras Government for duty as Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways.

Archdeacon Prediger, late of Zanzibar, and now Rector of St. Giles, Reading, according to a contemporary, is a striking example of the war between the flesh and the spirit. Thrice has he come invalided from Africa, and thrice has he attempted to settle down permanently to his mission work in the Black Continent. He fought bravely against the climate; but last year he wisely took his doctor's advice, and refrained from tempting Providence again. His last attempt to live in Africa lasted four years, from 1884, when he went out with Bishop Smythies. His principal African work has been done in Zanzibar. At Magila, in that hot country, he built, in solid granite, a large church, several schools, a hospital, a sisters' home, &c. He talks Swahili like a native.

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## SPORTING NOTES.

**Janissary** has been backed for the Derby at 33 to 1. This colt belongs to the Duchess of Montrose, and he is by Isonomy out of Jaunette. He ran once last spring, when he made a good struggle against Signorina (who, however, was giving him weight), although he was palpably very backward. Janissary was then understood to have been "thrown up" for the summer, because he did not like the hard ground; but he did not start for any of his autumn engagements owing to an accident, which rendered it necessary for him to be placed under veterinary treatment for several weeks. Janissary *may* develop into a good three-year-old; but there seems no affinity with reason in backing him for the Derby more than six months before the race is run. Janissary is engaged in the Newmarket Biennial, which he is very likely to win, for the others are an exceedingly moderate lot, Keythorpe being the best, and he would have to give Janissary 10 lb.

The death of St. Patrick is a great loss to Lord Hastings who, I hear, had recently refused a bid of 4,000 gs. for him. St. Patrick was as speedy a horse as there is in training, and he would assuredly have won several of the principal T. Y. C. stakes of next season. Lord Hastings, however, has been lucky in selling Melton to the Italian Government for 10,000gs, which seems to me to be a most Bedlamitish price, Melton ought to have been beaten by Paradox in the Derby, and he defeated a wretched field in the Leger; and in his breeding he appears to be a "chance" horse, for since he was foaled, Violet Melrose, his dam, has produced nothing that could win a race, and Master Kildare, his sire, had been doing very badly until the defunct St. Patrick distinguished himself.

Messrs. Tattersall's winter sale at Newmarket will be a prodigious affair; and so many lots are to be offered that the proceedings will extend over four days (December 17 to 20), while there will be such a large attendance of foreign commissioners that the whole of the Rutland Arms has been engaged by Messrs. Tattersall for their accommodation. The great attraction will be Lord Falmouth's breeding stud, which consists of one of the finest collections of young mares that have ever been offered for sale, and, if Colonel North desires to get together a really first-rate stud, I advise him to buy as many of these mares as he can secure, for he will certainly find breeding a more profitable amusement than buying high-priced yearlings, which is a game of truly infantile fantasticallity.

The *Sporting Times* prints a list of prices on the Derby, in which Riviera figures at 100 to 8, but it is wholly impossible to understand why such odds should be forthcoming against her, when only 5 to 1 is to be had about Le Nord, whom she beat at Doncaster in the Champagne Stakes. If Riviera is all right, she is sure to start for the Derby (except, of course, in the improbable event of her owner finding a better representative), as she would have to meet Signorina in the Oaks.

The addleheads who are ready to take 20 to 1 about the Australian pair ought not to be allowed to go at large. It will be full time seriously to consider the chances of these animals four months hence, but in the opinion of good judges at Newmarket, they will not show to advantage over the Epsom gradients, although they may turn out to be more than "useful" on courses which are better suited to them.

Goldseeker, who broke down at Manchester, is to be offered for sale at Newmarket. This horse (on whom tens of thousands have been lost by the gullish herd) has been egregiously mismanaged, although he was in the hands of very clever people. He ought to have won both the Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire last year, instead of being puddled about in small handicaps.

The horses which have had the most engagements during the past season are Balfry and Martinet, each of whom has taken part in no less than 21 races, the first-named being successful on eight, and the last named on five, occasions. Next comes Assyria with 19 runs and a couple of successes, and then we find that Southern Queen (2 yrs), Inch Girl (3 yrs), D' Orsay, and Admiral Benbow have performed in public each in 17 events. White Abbey has had 16 engagements with one win; whilst Stone Cross ran 15 times in England previous to going abroad. Whistle Jacket, "Mr. Manton's" expensive thoroughbred, has had a similar number of engagements, but has this year succeeded in winning no less than seven events, which will tend somewhat to retrieve his character.

"Snookers pool" is a new game of billiards that is likely to become popular. It is a kind of "shell out." There are a certain number of coloured balls on the table as well as the red ones, each having a different value indicated by a number on it. The players go in rotation, and no one can play at a numbered ball until he has holed a red one, the latter counting one, and the former being counted according to the number upon it. After having holed a numbered ball, another red hazard must be made before a numbered ball can be played upon again.

Chicago will have a new and magnificent race track to start with the spring season. The land containing 106 acres has been purchased, and all arrangements perfected to open on 20 July. The track will be built and operated by a stock company of local businessmen, and 100,000 dollars will be spent on the work. The equipment will be first-class in every particular.

It is not generally known that the late Fred Clay the composer, was the eldest son of Mr. Clay for many years member for Hull, the celebrated whist player, the author of the book on whist, the lines of which have been reproduced in every book that has been written on the subject. Freddie Clay, without at all approaching the super-excellent play of his father, was himself a very fair player, and dearly loved the game.

That queer specimen of humanity, John L. Sullivan, wants double price for meeting Jackson, because the latter is a black. If character and not color were considered, Jackson would be pronounced of the purest, while Sullivan must be dubbed a real black man.

It is understood, says Mr. John Corlett, that the Duke of Portland is sometimes almost despondent at the run of luck that has attended him during the past few years, thinking that the Goddess of Fortune may suddenly turn her wheel sharply in the opposite direction, and I know that he expressed pleasure when his horse Melanion was beaten for the Epsom Grand Prize. All the same, I do not think he would stand losing with the equanimity, or rather firmness, that the Duke of Beaufort has done, and a few defeats such as the Two Thousand Guineas would suffice to lessen his enthusiasm for the turf.

The "unlucky owner" of the seasons 1887 and 1888 was Mr. Warren de la Rue, who for an outlay of nearly £40,000 could for a time show a return of only £200. This bad fortune appears to have worn itself out, and now he claims the fourth place with a winning total of nearly £10,000. To win such a race as that at Kempton with an animal like Dearest was, of course, a stroke of luck, and the tasks set [illegible] at Ascot and Godwood were very easy. It [illegible] desire of Mr. de la Rue to win cups, and in this [illegible] sporting spirit.

[illegible] on boxing appears in the *Naval* [illegible] from the pen of Mr. Jack [illegible] W. Barroll as collaborator). [illegible] should be read at Scotland- [illegible] that the fact of transform- [illegible] the fingers into a [illegible] the dawning intelli- [illegible] vage, but that he [illegible] ratch and tear [illegible] titled to think [illegible] high degree [illegible]

[illegible] Stevens, [illegible] porary, [illegible] ho is [illegible] to [illegible] ey [illegible] is [illegible]

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As of some one gently rapping—rapping at my chamber door!
"It's Doctor Draughts," I muttered, "tapping at my chamber door."
'T was the Doctor, nothing more.
Oh distinctly I remember; it was in the bleak December,
And in every single member of my body pains I bore;
Eagerly I wished the morrow—vainly had I sought to borrow
From drugs success of sorrow—sorrow for my pains, galore:
And I asked if I should ever be as healthy as before:
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"
"Your chest is bad, that's certain; your neuralgia's always hurting,
And your liver is so sluggish that life's to you a bore;
And your heart's so bad at beating that in vain you're sleep entreating.
While from weakness even now you perspire from every pore"—
But, Doctor, when shall I be fit to pass the threshold of my door?"
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"
Presently my soul grew stronger; hesitating then no longer:
"Nurse, send for Gwilym Evan's Quinine Bitters, implore!"
And the fact is, after tapping one bottle I was napping
In the sweet refreshing napping I had known in days of yore;
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Now, to all within my hearing, who are now these ailments fearing,
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Is recommended as an Acidulant in preference to the Compound Acids of indefinite composition offered as Citric substitutes; it being not only free from lead, *but from Sulphuric Acid and all similar admixtures.*

Price—In 10-gallon Casks and Carboys, 10d. per lb. In Jars or Winchester Quarts, 11d. per lb.

### FIELD'S HEADING LIQUID

Will be found Economical because of its Great Strength.

C. W. FIELD, CAMBRIAN MILLS, WOOD STREET, LIVERPOOL.

## HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE

Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.

TRADE MARK
REGISTERED.

### HAY'S HOP ALE.

The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

Aerated Water Manufrs. -
Mess Presidents - -
Club Stewards - - -
Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.

It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials:—

"A beautiful essence. Has a fine Hop Aroma and is quite a pharmaceutical triumph."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*
"Hay's Hop Ale.—This is an excellent Non-Alcoholic beverage."—*The Lancet.*
"Aerated Hop Ale made from this essence is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and Aroma."
"Has the Hop Taste of Bitter Beer, and is a nearer approach to Bass' or Allsopp's Ale than any non-intoxicants preceding it."—*Eastern Morning News.*

Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. & upwards, 8s.

QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.

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### HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCES

HAVE A WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.

Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
Hay's Compound Fortified Essence of Jamaica Ginger. For 1st quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Extract. For 2nd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Essence, highly concentrated. For 3rd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Champagne Essence, highly recommended.
Hay's Soluble Essence of Messina Lemons.
Hay's Lemon Flavour.
Hay's Hop Ale Essence.

Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of

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HARD OR SOFT AT PLEASURE.

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Beware of Worthless Imitations.

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Unrivalled for elasticity, coolness, and cleanliness.
Never get out of order! Never lose their shape!! Never need repair!!!

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

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SANITARY TOWELS
FOR LADIES.

ANTISEPTIC AND ABSORBENT. FOR ACCOUCHEMENT AND GENERAL USE.

An Eminent Medical Authority writes:—"One of the most valuable inventions for Women's comfort I have seen in the Quarter of a Century I have been in practice. I have distributed several gross amongst my patients, and in every instance they have been most valued and appreciated."

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MANUFACTURED IN TWO QUALITIES,

No. 1 and 2, SUITING ALL CLASSES.

☞ *For protection against useless and injurious imitations, each Packet bears the Signature of the Patentees.*

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## BEECHAM'S PILLS

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness; Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to b

**WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.**

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in human machine.

They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

### Beecham's Magic Cough Pills.

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedliy remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find **Beecham's Pills** the finest medecine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

*Notice.*—Messrs. NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & Co. will forward, on receipt of letters, Sample Boxes of the Pills at the following rates. :—

9½d. size, 9 annas per box; 1s. 1½d. size, 14 annas per box; 2s. 9d. size, 2 Rupees per box. These rates do not include the cost of postage, which will be added to the amount.

Chemists and Storekeepers can obtain the wholesale Rates on application.

Prepared only by the Preprietor Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent medicine Dealers everywhere.

Solo Agents for India:

**NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & CO.,**
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CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED

## BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities. It cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter.
From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the *cause* from the bloodand bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warrante free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

"It is entirely free from any poison or metallic impregnation, does not contain any injurious ingredient and is a good, safe, and useful medicine.—ALFRED SWAINE TAYLOR, M.D., F.R.S., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology."

"The Hon. Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy of India prescribes Clarke's Blood Mixture largely, and speaks highly of its efficacy in skin affections, &c On this account we wrote asking if you could supply the Mixture for dispensing purposes."—Letter from A. John & Co., Druggists, &c., Agra, India, June 1888.

West Cowes, Isle of Wight September, 1888

"Dear Sirs, Through the merits of your excellent Clarke's Blood Mixture the large red pimples which covered my face are fast disappearing. For a long time I put up with the discomfort of these pimples thinking that nothing would do any good. At last I was persuaded to try your medicine, and now I have taken one bottle they are rapidly vanishing. It can not be too highly recommended, and I am mos grateful. I will tell all my friends about it, but they really do not require telling because they can see the difference for themselves. You ma, publish this if needful.—I am, gratef yours,

"ISLA GERALDINE RIPON."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CAUTION.

Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" blown in the Bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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BY

W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
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TRANSPARENT

# SOAP.

**For the Complexion.**
**For the Hands.**
**For the Arms.**
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**For the Face.**
**For the Bath.**

PURE, DELIGHTFUL, FRAGRANT, REFRESHING.

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Curb Bridles, complete with Bits......Rs. 14 0

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A large Selection of Girths, Bits, Stable Brushes, Horse Clothing, Spurs and Stable Requisites, Sundries, Sam Brown Belts, and Military Accoutrements.

*Repairs of every description executed in a superior manner.*

SADDLERS & HARNESS MAKERS.
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

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[illegible] OF THE HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

## MAGNESIA

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LATEST HONOURS:—Highest Award—Paris, Melbourne and Barcelona; Gold Medals, Diplomas and Certificates, wherever exhibited.

*The reputation of nearly a Century as the most reliable preparation for Cleaning and Brilliantly Polishing Brass, Copper, Tin, Britannia Metal, Platinoid, and all metals of delicate finish. Unrivalled for Metal Dish Covers, Tea and Coffee Pots, Brass Window Frames, Facia and Door Plates, also Block-Tin Counters, &c.*

**UNHARMED BY CLIMATE.—IMPROVED BY STORAGE**
**Inventors and Sole Makers, J. PICKERING & SONS, Sheffield, England.**
**SOLD EVERYWHERE.**

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PERFECT HEALTH PERFECT HEALTH!!!
**HOCKINS**
**IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER**
for HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION, HEARTBURN, SICKNESS &C.
EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT
OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

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## "MOLLISCORIUM,"

For Softening, Preserving and Waterproofing
HARNESS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.,
ALSO FOR OILING CARRIAGE AXLES.

## HARNESS COMPOSITION,

For Nourishing the Leather and producing a Brilliant Polish.

## BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS,

For Maintaining a Beautiful Black.

May be ordered through any House in the Trade, either here or in the United Kingdom.

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(REGISTERED)

GUARANTEED PURE *Cocoa* GUARANTEED SOLUBLE

## IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

*Cadbury's Cocoa is guaranteed to be pure Cocoa.*

*Cadbury's Cocoa is Soluble in Boiling Milk and Water.*

*Cadbury's Cocoa contains all the delicious aroma of the natural article, without the excessive proportions of fat.*

*Cadbury's Cocoa is not reduced in value by the addition of Starch, Sugar, &c.*

*Cadbury's Cocoa is specially rich in flesh-forming and strength-sustaining qualities.*

*Cadbury's Cocoa is a gentle stimulant, and sustains against hunger & bodily fatigue.*

*Cadbury's Cocoa is delicious, nutritious, digestible, comforting, and a refined beverage suitable for all Seasons of the year.*

*In the whole process of manufacturing Cadbury's pure Cocoa, the automatic machinery employed obviates the necessity for its being once touched by the human hand."*

**PRECAUTION & WARNING.**—Always ask for CADBURY'S COCOA. Always examine your Purchase. See that you have not been induced to accept an Imitation, and be wary of highly coloured and drugged preparations offered as pure Cocoa. Anything of a medicated character associated with Cocoa gives claims at once that it is not pure.

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No. 6945

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## LAMP WAREHOUSE,

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THE VERY BEST, STORM, AND PUNKAHPROOF.
ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR USE IN INDIA.

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### VICTORIA BURNERS,

With ball flame and dioptric chimney, in six sizes, *viz.* :—

| Nos. | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 35 | 45 | |
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| With | 28 | 45 | 66 | 76 | 120 | 157 | candle power. |

As attested by Professor Dr. L. Weber, of the University of Breslau, and Professor Dr. R. Benedict, of the Polytechnicum of Vienna.

No. 2372

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## WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF

## RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful

PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY

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AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

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DIAMONDS AND MOONSTONES.

MOONSTONES AND DIAMONDS.

DIAMONDS, set in combination.

WITH MOONSTONES AND PEARLS.

PEARLS AND MOONSTONES.

EXQUISITE SETTINGS.

MOONSTONES are very fashionable for Bridesmaids' Presents.

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THE "LUCKY" MOONSTONE is now the favourite gem, and, in combination with diamond and pearl, it forms the most fashionabl Jewellery now worn.

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IT EMBRACES a great variety of objects, such as Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches, Pendants, Scarf Pins, &c., all of which are remarkable for the very great taste and skill with which they have been designed and executed.

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KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY

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THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."
PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.

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20, GREAT TICHF [illegible] ONDON, W.

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## PIPECLAY SUPERSEDED!

To Officers Commanding European & Native Regiments.

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FOR THE GENERAL'S INSPECTION VISIT.

**It smartens up all accoutrements customarily whitened. Suitable for Sepoy's Gaiters. and for Cavalry Gauntlets. Superior for Helmets and Belting. The Soldier can carry it in his knapsack. The Civilian will please see that his Native Servant substitutes BLANCO for the white chalk of the Bazaar, with which Ram Baksh streaks his master's helmet and "muds" his canvas shoes. BLANCO for every description of white Leather, Tennis Balls and Cricketing gear.**

SOLD AT: *Calcutta*—ABBOTT & Co.; LEDGER, SMITH & Co.; H. CLARK; J. F. MADAN. *Bombay*—BALLANTINE AND Co.; W. WATSON & Co. *Madras*—OAKES & Co. *Allahabad*—H. CLARK; PAXTON & Co. *Mussoorie*—FITCH & Co.; H. CLARK. *Meerut*—SPENSER & Co. *Lucknow*—J. O'CONNOR. *Ranikhet*—T. H. PERVOIS. *Naini Tal*—J. O'CONNOR. *Mozuffurpore*—J. D. JACKSON.

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Can be obtained in large quantities by Canteens, &c., from RICHARD DICKESOY & Co., Export Merchants, Mansell St., London.

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Noted all over the World for their Fluidity, Intensity and Durability.

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WOOLS & SILKS FOR KNITTING &c.

Fancy Wools
Real Kashmyr Wools,
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The Providence Mills Spinning Co., Bradford, Yorkshire, England, guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools & Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the best quality and pure dye. Write for the Samples (which may be kept without charge) and you will at once see the advantages of buying direct from the Spinner, the Saving being at least 3d. in the 1s.

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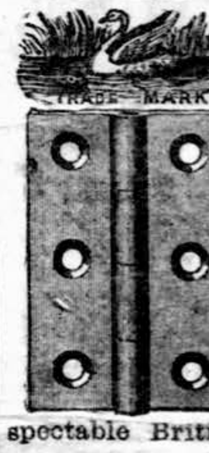

TRADE MARK

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,

WROUGHT IRON HINGES

ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

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### ATKINSON'S ENGLISH PERFUMERY,

surpasses all others for its natural fragrance.

ATKINSON'S
EAU DE TOILETTE DE LONDRES.

Unsurpassed for refreshing and softening the skin, and an exceedingly choice Perfume for the Handkerchief. An entirely new article prepared exclusively by the Inventors.

*Of all Dealers, and of the Manufacturers—*

J. & E. ATKINSON,
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Trade Mark—A "White Rose" on a "Golden Lyre," with Address in full.

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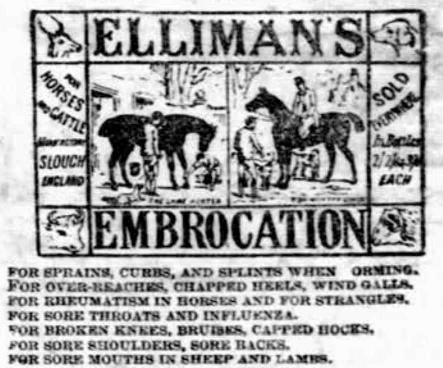

FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES AND FOR STRANGLES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

**Remarks by Masters of Hounds.**

From His Grace the Duke of Rutland.
Belvoir, Grantham, Dec. 1st, 1879.

SIRS, Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables; I think it very useful. RUTLAND.
Master of the Belvoir Hounds.

From Lord Haddington, Tyninghame.
Prestonkirk, N. B.
December 27th, 1885.

SIRS,—ELLIMAN'S Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it *indispensable* in any stable but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HA[illegible]
Master of the Berwickshire Hou[illegible]

From the Earl of Harri[illegible]

SIRS,—Elliman's Royal Em[illegible] stables, and I consider it the [illegible]
Master of the [illegible]

ELLIMAN'[illegible]
Sold by Chemis[illegible]

ELLIMA[illegible]